

## CHAPTER XXIX.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

This chapter comprises miscellaneous statistics and other descriptive information not directly related to the subjects of the preceding chapters, arranged in sections as follows:—

1. Valuation of Australian Production; 2. Indexes of Production; 3. New Building; 4. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages; 5. Retail Trade; 6. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs; 7. Copyright; 8. Australian Ship-building Board; 9. War Service Homes Division; 10. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization; 11. Australian Institute of Anatomy; 12. Commonwealth Observatory; 13. Standards Association of Australia; 14. Film Censorship Board; 15. Australian National Film Board and the Film Division; 16. National Safety Council of Australia; 17. Australian Road Safety Council; 18. Lord Howe Island; 19. The United Nations; 20. Diplomatic and other Representatives Overseas and in Australia.

## § 1. Valuation of Australian Production.

1. **General.**—The value of production for Australia is computed in accordance with the decisions reached at the Conferences of Australian Statisticians and principally at the Conference held in 1935. The figures published below have been compiled by the State Statisticians from the best data available, and relate to 1951–52. Comparable details for 1950–51 may be found in *Primary Industries Bulletin No. 45, Part II.—Non-Rural Industries and Value of Production*. The adoption of substantially uniform methods of valuing production and of estimating elements of costs of production and marketing renders the results comparable as between States.

Attention is directed to the fact that the values shown in the tables herein refer only to *recorded* production and exclude the building and construction industry, those industrial establishments not classified as factories, and agricultural and farmyard produce obtained from areas of less than one acre.

The following is a brief explanation of the terms used:—

- (a) *Gross Value* is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. (In cases where primary products are consumed at the place of production or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points of consumption are presumed to be the principal markets.)
- (b) *Local Value* is the gross production valued at the place of production and is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. (Marketing costs include freight, cost of containers, commission and other charges incidental thereto.)
- (c) *Net Value* represents the net return to the producer after deducting from the gross value costs of marketing and of materials used in the process of production. Materials used in the process of production include seed, power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils, fodder consumed by farm stock, manures, dips, sprays and other costs. No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance costs.

It should be noted that costs of maintenance of farm buildings and fences have not been deducted from the value of production of rural industries, as particulars are not available for all States. In addition, there is an overstatement in the net value of production for New South Wales and Tasmania by the inclusion of power costs in rural industries. These costs, which amounted to £1,892,000 in New South Wales in 1940-41 and £86,510 in Tasmania in 1941-42 have not been ascertained in later years. The value shown for Mines and Quarries in Tasmania is understated owing to the omission of Quarries. This understatement, however, is more or less offset by the inclusion of production costs in Mining. Production costs are not available for all States in respect of Fisheries, and local values have been used for this industry with consequent overstatement.

2. Value of Production, Australia, 1951-52.—The following table shows particulars of the gross, local and net values of production in Australia by industries during the year 1951-52 :—

**GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION : AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.**  
(£'000.)

Industry.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Local Value—Gross Production valued at Place of Production.	Net Value of Production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance).
Agriculture .. .. .	332,147	288,689	246,685
Pastoral .. .. .	449,820	420,294	400,493
Dairying .. .. .	130,307	122,642	103,776
Poultry .. .. .	48,519	43,920	31,554
Bee-farming .. .. .	862	774	774
<b>Total, Rural .. .. .</b>	<b>961,655</b>	<b>876,319</b>	<b>783,282</b>
Trapping .. .. .	7,406	6,713	6,713
Forestry .. .. .	41,356	37,905	37,905
Fisheries .. .. .	6,638	5,729	(a) 5,729
Mines and Quarries .. .. .	116,205	114,712	97,199
<b>Total, Non-rural .. .. .</b>	<b>171,605</b>	<b>165,059</b>	<b>147,546</b>
<b>Total, All Primary .. .. .</b>	<b>1,133,260</b>	<b>1,041,378</b>	<b>930,828</b>
Factories .. .. .	(b) 1,023,976	(b) 1,023,976	1,023,976
<b>Total, All Industries .. .. .</b>	<b>2,157,236</b>	<b>2,065,354</b>	<b>1,954,804</b>

(a) Local Value. Production costs not available for all States.

(b) Net value.

3. Net Value of Production, States, 1951-52.—The following tables show the total net value of production, and the net value per head of population, for each industry and State during the year 1951-52 :—

**NET(a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, 1951-52.**  
(£'000.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Agriculture .. .. .	58,333	64,084	35,622	46,903	31,027	10,716	246,685
Pastoral .. .. .	154,386	99,808	67,080	38,965	34,442	5,812	400,493
Dairying .. .. .	30,525	39,152	18,176	8,858	4,003	3,062	103,776
Poultry .. .. .	13,729	12,570	1,208	2,021	1,147	879	31,554
Bee-farming .. .. .	254	213	28	150	115	14	774
<b>Total, Rural .. .. .</b>	<b>257,227</b>	<b>215,827</b>	<b>122,114</b>	<b>96,897</b>	<b>70,734</b>	<b>20,483</b>	<b>783,282</b>
Trapping .. .. .	2,069	3,327	345	551	244	177	6,713
Forestry .. .. .	12,461	8,479	7,040	3,179	3,689	3,057	37,905
Fisheries(b) .. .. .	1,821	706	835	701	1,225	441	5,729
Mines and Quarries .. .. .	59,385	4,209	8,632	4,664	9,775	10,552	97,199
<b>Total, Non-rural .. .. .</b>	<b>75,736</b>	<b>16,721</b>	<b>16,852</b>	<b>9,077</b>	<b>14,933</b>	<b>14,227</b>	<b>147,546</b>
<b>Total, All Primary .. .. .</b>	<b>332,963</b>	<b>232,548</b>	<b>138,966</b>	<b>105,974</b>	<b>85,667</b>	<b>34,710</b>	<b>930,828</b>
Factories .. .. .	443,391	334,360	91,329	82,409	42,693	29,794	1,023,976
<b>Total, All Industries .. .. .</b>	<b>776,354</b>	<b>566,908</b>	<b>230,298</b>	<b>188,383</b>	<b>128,360</b>	<b>64,504</b>	<b>1,954,804</b>

(a) See letterpress on page 1139.

(b) Local value.

NET(a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION,  
1951-52.  
(£ s. d.)

Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Agriculture ..	17 7 8	27 16 11	29 3 5	64 6 2	52 9 8	35 17 10	29 0 8
Pastoral ..	46 0 1	43 7 4	54 18 8	53 8 6	58 5 3	19 9 4	47 2 7
Dairying ..	9 1 11	17 0 3	14 17 8	12 2 11	6 15 5	10 5 1	12 4 3
Poultry ..	4 1 10	5 9 3	0 19 9	2 15 5	1 18 10	2 18 11	3 14 3
Bee-farming ..	0 1 6	0 1 10	0 0 6	0 4 1	0 3 11	0 0 11	0 1 10
Total, Rural ..	76 13 0	93 15 7	100 0 0	132 17 1	119 13 1	68 12 1	92 3 7
Trapping ..	0 12 4	1 8 11	0 5 8	0 15 1	0 8 3	0 11 10	0 15 10
Forestry ..	3 14 3	3 13 8	5 15 4	4 7 2	6 4 10	10 4 9	4 9 3
Fisheries(b) ..	0 10 10	0 6 2	0 13 8	0 19 3	2 1 5	1 9 6	0 13 6
Mines and Quarries ..	17 13 11	1 16 7	7 1 5	6 7 5	16 10 8	35 6 10	11 8 9
Total, Non-rural ..	22 11 4	7 5 4	13 16 1	12 8 11	25 5 2	47 12 11	17 7 4
Total, All Primary Factories ..	99 4 4	101 0 11	113 16 1	145 6 0	144 18 3	116 5 0	109 10 11
Total, All Industries ..	132 2 5	145 5 6	74 15 11	112 19 9	72 4 5	99 15 10	120 10 0
	231 6 9	246 6 5	188 12 0	258 5 9	217 2 8	216 0 10	230 0 11

(a) See letterpress on page 1139.

(b) Local value.

4. Net Value of Production, Australia, 1938-39 and 1947-48 to 1951-52.—The following table shows the estimated net value of production for Australia during the years 1947-48 to 1951-52 compared with 1938-39.

ESTIMATED NET(a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION : AUSTRALIA.  
(£'000.)

Industry.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Agriculture ..	41,679	225,803	164,372	218,703	208,130	246,685
Pastoral ..	63,820	193,870	240,855	337,121	704,809	400,493
Dairying ..	33,782	60,540	67,552	81,102	89,352	103,776
Poultry ..	7,302	16,744	20,196	22,228	24,614	31,554
Bee-farming ..	123	737	1,509	743	831	774
Total, Rural ..	146,706	497,694	494,484	659,897	1,027,736	783,282
Trapping ..	1,422	7,303	7,786	5,716	6,629	6,713
Forestry ..	7,811	17,768	20,305	23,195	28,428	37,905
Fisheries(b) ..	1,654	3,503	4,174	4,234	4,869	5,729
Mines and Quarries ..	27,375	42,581	48,353	52,327	71,150	97,199
Total, Non-rural ..	38,262	71,155	80,618	85,472	111,076	147,546
Total, All Primary Factories ..	184,968	568,849	575,102	745,369	1,138,812	930,828
Total, All Industries ..	203,417	489,296	568,715	661,488	843,605	1,023,976
	388,385	1,058,145	1,143,817	1,406,857	1,982,417	1,954,804

(a) See letterpress on page 1139.

(b) Local value.

In the chapters dealing with the respective industries (except trapping and mines and quarries) tables will be found showing the total and *per capita* values of production for the industry by States for a series of years ended 1951-52.

On page 878 of this issue is a graph showing the Net Value of Production, Australia for all recorded industries for the years 1928-29 to 1951-52.

## § 2. Indexes of Production.

In the tables below, indexes of price and quantity production are given for the following industrial groups, namely:—Agriculture, Pastoral, Farmyard and Dairying, and All Farming combined (including separate indexes for Wool and Products other than Wool). Indexes previously published in respect of Gold and Other Minerals, and All Mining combined, are under review and pending completion of investigations the publication of these results has been temporarily discontinued.

1. Farm Production Price Index-Numbers.—The Farm Production Price Index-Numbers shown in the following table relate to average "prices" of agriculture, pastoral, farmyard and dairying products realized in the principal markets of Australia. The "price" data used are average unit values for the total quantities of the relevant commodities produced or marketed in each year and the index-numbers therefore measure both the effects of changes in prices (as such) and of variations in the quality, type, usage, etc. of products marketed. The index-numbers for any year relate to the average values of products produced or marketed in that year, irrespective of the periods in which payment is received by producers.

The indexes have been calculated by the fixed-base weighted aggregative method. "Prices" for each commodity in any year are obtained by dividing gross value of production by the quantity produced in that year. In the original published series of Production Price Index-Numbers the average quantities of the relevant commodities produced in the period 1923-24 to 1927-28 were used as fixed weights. This series has been retained for years up to 1935-36, but re-computed to the base, average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100. For 1936-37 and later years, the original series was replaced in December, 1952 by a revised series in which average quantities of each product marketed during the period 1946-47 to 1950-51 are used as fixed weights. In the revised series, the regimen was extended and modified to include farm products (as defined by Australian Statisticians) in all cases. Certain other refinements were also incorporated in the revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission from the weights used for the All Farming Index of quantities of crops marketed for livestock feeding in Australia.

**FARM PRODUCTION: INDEX-NUMBERS OF PRICES AT PRINCIPAL MARKETS, AUSTRALIA.**

(Base: Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100.)

Year.	Agri- culture.	Pastoral.	Farm- yard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Wool (Shorn and Dead).	Products other than Wool.
1911-12 .. .. .	92	66	70	76	..	..
1912-13 .. .. .	86	77	78	81	..	..
1913-14 .. .. .	85	76	74	79	..	..
1914-15 .. .. .	143	85	80	105	..	..
1915-16 .. .. .	100	113	98	106	..	..
1916-17 .. .. .	96	127	103	112	..	..
1917-18 .. .. .	112	139	101	123	..	..
1918-19 .. .. .	133	139	111	132	..	..
1919-20 .. .. .	197	146	134	161	..	..
1920-21 .. .. .	170	137	170	155	..	..
1921-22 .. .. .	130	96	118	112	..	..
1922-23 .. .. .	136	127	125	130	..	..
1923-24 .. .. .	119	161	120	139	..	..
1924-25 .. .. .	139	159	105	142	(a) 206	..
1925-26 .. .. .	145	130	120	133	126	..
1926-27 .. .. .	129	125	120	125	129	..
1927-28 .. .. .	129	146	120	136	148	..
1928-29 .. .. .	117	129	122	123	125	..
1929-30 .. .. .	110	104	116	108	78	..
1930-31 .. .. .	76	82	93	82	65	..
1931-32 .. .. .	84	71	83	78	64	..
1932-33 .. .. .	79	69	74	74	66	..
1933-34 .. .. .	79	103	73	89	120	..
1934-35 .. .. .	88	77	79	81	74	..
1935-36(b) .. .. .	94	99	87	95	107	..
1936-37 .. .. .	114	115	93	109	126	(a) 104
1937-38 .. .. .	98	98	102	99	95	100
1938-39 .. .. .	88	87	105	92	79	96
1939-40 .. .. .	100	105	105	104	102	105
1940-41 .. .. .	106	107	105	107	102	108
1941-42 .. .. .	111	108	107	110	102	112
1942-43 .. .. .	131	123	130	128	118	132
1943-44 .. .. .	151	128	147	140	118	147
1944-45 .. .. .	151	129	152	142	118	150
1945-46 .. .. .	175	133	159	157	118	169
1946-47 .. .. .	194	181	158	186	187	185
1947-48 .. .. .	267	262	183	247	301	230
1948-49 .. .. .	234	312	197	260	366	225
1949-50 .. .. .	274	396	228	316	483	269
1950-51 .. .. .	(c) 292	815	258	(e) 502	1,099	(c) 302
1951-52(d) .. .. .	(c) 346	(c) 492	(c) 341	404	552	356
1952-53(d) .. .. .	352	523	375	427	623	364

(a) Not available for previous years.  
(d) Subject to revision.

(b) See letterpress preceding table.

(c) Revised.

2. **Farm Production Quantity Index-Numbers.**—The Farm Production Quantity Index-Numbers shown in the following table relate to gross output of farm products. They have been calculated by the fixed-base weighted aggregative method, the weights used being weighted average unit values obtained by dividing total gross value by total quantity produced for each commodity for the base period.

In the original published series of Farm Production Quantity Index-Numbers, the period 1923-24 to 1927-28 was adopted as the base for weighting purposes. This series has been retained for years up to 1935-36, but the index-numbers have been re-computed to the base, average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100. For 1936-37 and later years, the original series was replaced in December, 1952 by a revised series in which average unit values for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39 are used as fixed weights. The regimen used for the revised series was extended and modified to include farm products (as defined by Australian Statisticians) in all cases. Certain other refinements were incorporated in the revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission, in calculating the All Farming Index, of quantities of crops fed to live-stock in Australia.

**FARM PRODUCTION : INDEX-NUMBERS OF QUANTITY PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.**  
(Base : Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100.)

Year.	Agri- culture.	Pastoral.	Farm- yard and Dairying.	All Farming.	Wool (Shorn and Dead).	Products other than Wool.
1911-12	51	76	52	63	71	..
1912-13	64	70	50	64	62	..
1913-14	67	79	52	70	68	..
1914-15	30	77	50	57	62	..
1915-16	99	63	40	71	53	..
1916-17	80	61	49	65	54	..
1917-18	67	61	57	62	58	..
1918-19	53	69	56	61	73	..
1919-20	44	77	52	61	73	..
1920-21	87	62	57	69	62	..
1921-22	78	72	67	73	71	..
1922-23	74	76	61	73	71	..
1923-24	80	68	62	71	67	..
1924-25	95	80	76	84	81	..
1925-26	73	84	71	78	86	..
1926-27	90	89	68	86	95	..
1927-28	75	86	73	80	90	..
1928-29	91	92	75	89	99	..
1929-30	79	87	75	82	95	..
1930-31	111	84	82	93	92	..
1931-32	100	92	89	94	102	..
1932-33	110	99	94	102	106	..
1933-34	102	95	100	98	98	..
1934-35	88	98	104	96	102	..
1935-36(a)	91	95	99	94	98	..
1936-37	97	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c) 96
1937-38	107	98	97	97	99	105
1938-39	96	103	101	104	103	99
1939-40	120	99	102	99	98	105
1940-41	74	107	108	107	115	91
1941-42	104	109	107	97	115	99
1942-43	97	112	104	104	118	98
1943-44	86	114	103	102	116	94
1944-45	68	115	100	100	119	84
1945-46	100	101	99	88	101	92
1946-47	84	86	103	92	92	90
1947-48	122	92	103	91	95	111
1948-49	108	98	107	109	101	109
1949-50	117	105	111	109	108	115
1950-51	108	112	111	115	115	107
1951-52(b)	103	109	(b) 106	109	116	100
1952-53(d)	119	105	97	103	112	118
		122	109	119	126	

(a) See letterpress preceding table.  
(d) Subject to revision.

(b) Revised.

(c) Not available for previous years.

### § 3. New Building.

1. **General.**—The statistics in this section relate to the operations of private contractors, Government authorities and owner-builders, with the exception of those relating to employment, which exclude the numbers of persons working on owner-built houses. In general, they relate to *new building only*, and data on alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who engage in these operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, flats and shop dwellings. Some houses built on farms are excluded but these do not affect the figures materially.

These statistics are available for the quarter ended 30th September, 1945 and onward.

The following definitions of terms used in this section are necessary for interpretation of the data presented:—

*Owner-Builder.* A person who is actually building his own house or is having his house built under his own direction without the services of a contractor.

*Commenced.* A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Owing to the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, it is probable that interpretations placed upon it by informants are not entirely uniform.

*Completed.* A building is regarded as having been completed when the builder has fulfilled the terms of the contract. As with commencements, the interpretations placed upon this definition may vary.

*Under Construction.* A building remaining uncompleted at the end of a period is regarded as being under construction, regardless of whether construction was actively proceeding on that particular date.

*Employment.* The figures of employment relate to persons actually working on new buildings on a specified day. They include working principals, employees, men working as, or for, sub-contractors and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. In addition, they include some employees engaged on alterations, additions, renovations or repairs to buildings *when these jobs are undertaken by a contractor who builds new buildings*. The figures exclude persons working on owner-built houses.

*Values.* All values shown exclude the value of land and represent the estimated value of buildings on completion.

2. **Value of New Buildings.**—(i) *Completed, 1952-53.* The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in each State during 1952-53, according to the kind of building. It should be remembered that all values shown exclude the value of land and represent the estimated value of buildings on completion.

#### NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED : VALUE, 1952-53.

(Including Estimated Value of Owner-built Houses.)

(£'000.)

Kind of Building.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Houses—								
Brick, Brick Veneer								
Concrete and Stone..	23,185	22,193	2,484	14,494	9,001	2,675	1,061	75,093
Wood (Weatherboard, etc.) .. .. .	14,848	30,836	14,646	4,765	2,344	4,506	1,093	73,038
Fibro Cement .. ..	24,366	3,044	2,171	2,252	7,512	404	16	39,765
Other .. .. .	181	475	757	604	137	5	..	2,159
Total Houses .. ..	62,580	56,548	20,058	22,115	18,994	7,590	2,170	190,055
Flats .. .. .	4,000	2,088	83	105	167	36	157	6,636
Shops with Dwellings ..	966	1,180	93	16	14	56	24	2,349
Shops without Dwellings	871	488	315	117	151	84	31	2,057
Hotels, Guest Houses, Boarding Houses, etc.	346	34	85	38	240	470	..	1,213
Factories .. .. .	9,682	6,938	1,187	631	834	516	..	19,788
Other New Buildings ..	10,604	8,831	4,412	2,860	2,518	1,913	493	40,631
Total Other Buildings ..	35,469	19,559	6,175	3,767	3,924	3,075	705	72,674
Total New Buildings ..	98,049	76,107	26,233	25,882	22,918	10,665	2,875	262,729

(ii) *Commenced, Completed and Under Construction, 1945-46 to 1952-53.* The following table summarizes the values of all new buildings commenced, completed and under construction for each State for the years 1945-46 to 1952-53.

**NEW BUILDINGS : VALUE.**  
(Including Estimated Value of Owner-built Houses.)  
(£'000).

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<b>COMMENCED.</b>								
1945-46	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1946-47	b 30,458	20,422	9,319	4,848	3,036	2,718	749	b 71,550
1947-48	b 36,196	27,891	12,093	5,341	4,420	3,607	2,066	b 92,154
1948-49	b 45,154	37,935	13,194	7,599	5,825	5,371	1,792	b 116,868
1949-50	b 51,277	44,218	16,994	11,301	8,459	8,379	1,492	b 142,120
1950-51	b 79,750	74,750	21,082	17,827	14,166	10,336	2,439	b 220,370
1951-52	b 83,460	78,740	27,605	22,606	18,724	11,004	2,559	b 244,698
1952-53	71,005	60,244	25,680	25,819	20,919	6,611	2,788	213,066
<b>COMPLETED.</b>								
1945-46	b 9,305	5,471	3,320	1,682	974	627	112	b 21,491
1946-47	b 17,097	11,067	7,257	2,744	2,117	1,417	310	b 42,009
1947-48	b 24,305	17,891	10,390	4,080	3,328	2,279	509	b 62,782
1948-49	b 33,737	27,357	12,199	6,483	4,707	3,810	757	b 89,050
1949-50	b 40,920	34,684	13,953	9,074	5,352	5,342	1,462	b 110,787
1950-51	b 49,466	52,058	17,286	12,042	8,948	8,403	1,717	b 149,920
1951-52	b 76,207	68,615	25,339	18,123	14,426	10,511	2,723	b 215,944
1952-53	98,049	76,107	26,233	25,882	22,918	10,665	2,875	262,729
<b>UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR.</b>								
1945-46	b 14,614	9,817	3,164	2,387	1,571	1,403	430	b 33,886
1946-47	b 30,041	19,333	5,337	4,774	2,872	2,759	884	b 66,000
1947-48	b 44,461	30,623	7,234	6,170	4,452	4,146	3,013	b 100,097
1948-49	b 59,172	44,267	8,479	7,735	6,416	5,872	4,026	b 135,967
1949-50	b 75,006	56,096	11,805	10,519	10,022	8,989	4,396	b 176,833
1950-51	b 102,708	85,058	15,653	17,272	15,942	12,178	5,302	b 254,113
1951-52	b 125,674	102,670	18,728	23,813	22,302	13,770	6,208	b 313,165
1952-53	b 105,261	94,017	17,838	25,253	23,189	10,494	7,161	b 283,213

(a) Not available.

(b) Partly estimated.

3. *Numbers of New Houses.*—(i) *Completed, 1952-53.* The following table shows the numbers of new houses completed in each State during 1952-53, according to the material of their outer walls.

**NEW HOUSES COMPLETED : NUMBER, 1952-53.**  
(Including Owner-built Houses.)

Material of Outer Walls.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Brick, Brick Veneer, Concrete and Stone	6,325	6,400	931	5,977	3,075	876	265	23,849
Wood (Weatherboard, etc.)	6,396	12,752	7,897	1,539	921	2,189	320	32,014
Fibro Cement	12,102	1,692	1,447	1,246	3,898	247	5	20,637
Other	67	189	323	178	71	2		830
<b>Tota</b>	<b>24,890</b>	<b>21,033</b>	<b>10,598</b>	<b>8,940</b>	<b>7,965</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>77,330</b>

(ii) *Commenced, Completed and Under Construction, 1945-46 to 1952-53.* The next table provides a summary, by States, of the numbers of new houses commenced, completed and under construction for the years 1945-46 to 1952-53.

**NEW HOUSES : NUMBER.**  
(Including Owner-built Houses.)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<b>COMMENCED.</b>								
1945-46	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1946-47	b 17,720	12,981	8,925	3,269	2,405	1,642	323	b 47,265
1947-48	b 19,807	15,478	9,528	3,580	3,075	2,062	393	b 53,923
1948-49	b 21,291	16,487	9,361	4,561	3,843	2,849	534	b 58,926
1949-50	b 22,055	19,643	10,009	6,109	5,031	3,664	389	b 66,900
1950-51	b 25,162	26,949	10,698	7,966	6,970	4,122	877	b 82,744
1951-52	b 24,364	23,506	11,995	8,510	7,730	3,584	312	80,001
1952-53	b 21,030	16,254	9,381	7,967	7,012	2,285	528	64,457
<b>COMPLETED.</b>								
1945-46	5,596	3,666	3,385	1,332	860	479	58	b 15,376
1946-47	b 12,187	7,436	7,746	2,227	1,792	1,070	149	b 32,607
1947-48	b 14,858	11,846	9,204	3,009	2,771	1,544	271	b 43,503
1948-49	b 17,864	14,278	9,354	3,909	3,244	2,287	323	b 51,339
1949-50	b 18,766	15,611	9,447	4,994	3,599	2,852	404	b 55,493
1950-51	b 19,771	21,161	10,275	6,725	5,160	3,914	574	b 67,580
1951-52	b 23,351	23,951	11,803	7,711	6,577	3,999	584	b 77,976
1952-53	b 24,890	21,033	10,598	8,940	7,955	3,314	590	b 77,330
<b>UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF YEAR.</b>								
1945-46	b 9,200	6,135	2,441	1,559	865	1,013	188	b 21,401
1946-47	b 14,737	11,680	3,627	2,654	1,521	1,557	368	b 36,144
1947-48	b 19,686	15,312	3,951	3,203	1,841	2,065	491	b 46,549
1948-49	b 23,113	17,521	3,958	3,940	2,439	2,575	696	b 54,242
1949-50	b 26,402	21,553	4,520	5,241	3,957	3,357	678	b 65,708
1950-51	b 31,793	27,341	4,943	6,529	5,764	3,558	981	b 80,909
1951-52	b 32,806	26,896	5,135	7,395	6,917	3,143	708	b 83,000
1952-53	b 28,946	22,053	3,918	6,404	5,951	2,114	646	b 70,092

(a) Not available.

(b) Partly estimated.

4. Numbers of New Flats.—The figures in the foregoing two tables do not include particulars of new flats. The summary below shows the numbers of new flats commenced, completed and under construction in Australia for the years 1947-48 to 1952-53, together with State details for 1952-53. It should be noted : (i) that the figures are additional to the numbers of houses shown in other tables, (ii) that each flat is counted as a separate unit, and the numbers shown therefore relate to individual flats, and (iii) that new flats only are included, i.e., the conversions of old buildings into flats are omitted.

**NEW FLATS : NUMBER.**  
(Individual Flats.)

State or Territory.	Commenced during Period.	Completed during Period.	Under Construction at end of Period.
<b>1952-53—</b>			
New South Wales (a) .. .. .	291	1,664	949
Victoria .. .. .	490	692	721
Queensland .. .. .	101	53	75
South Australia .. .. .	2	58	56
Western Australia .. .. .	168	100	235
Tasmania .. .. .	3	14	1
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	..	46	..
<b>Total (a) .. .. .</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>2,037</b>
<b>Total, 1951-52(a) .. .. .</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>3,426</b>
„ 1950-51(a) .. .. .	2,096	1,684	3,621
„ 1949-50 .. .. .	2,292	1,494	3,210
„ 1948-49 .. .. .	2,021	1,345	2,416
„ 1947-48 .. .. .	1,581	768	1,734

(a) Subject to revision. °



5. Persons engaged in New Building.—The following table shows, by States, the number of persons (including contractors and sub-contractors actually working on jobs) engaged on jobs carried out by builders of new buildings at 30th June of the years 1948 to 1953. Particulars for 30th June, 1953 show the numbers of tradesmen, contractors, sub-contractors and wage earners engaged. For an explanation of the field of employment covered see para. 1 of this section.

**PERSONS ENGAGED IN NEW BUILDING.**  
(Excluding Persons working on Owner-built Houses.)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Aust.
30th June, 1953—								
Carpenters .. .. .	13,000	11,727	8,130	3,001	3,527	2,544	672	42,601
Bricklayers .. .. .	2,930	2,078	732	1,422	638	276	147	8,223
Painters .. .. .	2,555	2,154	1,418	854	732	396	158	8,267
Electricians .. .. .	1,641	897	821	336	272	175	43	4,185
Plumbers .. .. .	2,700	1,729	1,152	707	570	236	166	7,200
Builders' Labourers .. .. .	5,478	5,205	2,393	1,781	1,770	1,063	438	18,128
Other .. .. .	3,486	2,774	1,428	1,270	1,311	490	248	11,007
Contractors(a) .. .. .	3,379	2,260	2,375	751	535	400	44	9,744
Sub-contractors(a) .. .. .	3,826	2,743	1,503	1,049	705	477	99	10,402
Wage earners .. .. .	24,585	21,561	12,196	7,571	7,580	4,303	1,669	79,465
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>31,790</b>	<b>26,564</b>	<b>16,074</b>	<b>9,371</b>	<b>8,820</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>99,611</b>
Total 30th June, 1952 .. .. .	39,779	31,653	17,037	10,371	8,654	5,267	2,229	114,990
.. .. . 1951 .. .. .	45,470	34,420	16,623	10,168	7,985	6,700	2,075	123,441
.. .. . 1950 .. .. .	42,393	31,684	15,643	8,743	6,908	5,700	2,022	113,093
.. .. . 1949 .. .. .	41,982	28,442	14,030	7,727	6,220	4,920	1,389	104,710
.. .. . 1948 .. .. .	41,131	26,728	12,766	7,120	5,591	3,798	918	98,052

(a) Actually working on jobs.

**§ 4. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages.**

1. Quantities Consumed.—Previous issues of the Official Year Book up to No. 36 included a statistical survey of the movement in the consumption in Australia, in total and per head of population, of a selected number of commodities over a period of years up to 1940-41 (see Official Year Book No. 36, pp. 1098-1100). In issue No. 37 these long-term comparisons were replaced by more detailed information covering consumption of the principal foodstuffs and beverages in annual periods since 1944 in comparison with average annual consumption during the three years ended 1938-39. In this issue the annual periods extend from 1948-49 to 1952-53.

The estimates of total consumption and consumption per head of population in Australia in the two tables following have been compiled by deducting net exports from production and allowing for recorded movements in stocks of the respective commodities. While the estimates may generally be accepted as reasonably accurate, there are some deficiencies to which attention should be directed. These relate chiefly to the quantities of poultry, game and fish (fresh and shell) and the quantities of visible oils and other fats entering consumption. In addition, little information is available on the quantities of vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc., which householders produce for their own requirements and the extent of wastage occurring in the marketing of foodstuffs. In all these cases careful estimates have been compiled from the best available data, and the quantities shown as entering consumption in Australia have been adjusted to allow for these circumstances. Other difficulties occur in the compilation of statistics of consumption for which no allowance has been made. These include (i) the absence of particulars of stock movements in a limited number of cases, and (ii) the purchase of foodstuffs for despatch overseas as gifts in bulk and by parcel post. These deficiencies, however, do not seriously impair the accuracy of the estimates compiled.

The estimates of consumption per head of population shown in the second table following have been checked, wherever possible, with data from other sources which confirm the reliability of the methods used. The data were obtained principally from the Food Consumption Survey conducted in 1944 by the Nutrition Committee of the National Health and Medical Research Council.

There has been a general upward movement in the consumption per head of population of most foodstuffs and beverages in Australia from the levels of consumption during the three years immediately preceding the 1939-45 War, but there are some notable exceptions, viz., mutton, pig-meats and cream.

More detailed information on the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages is contained in the publication, *Report on Food Production and the Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia*, issued by this Bureau.

### ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53. (a)
		1936-37 to 1938-39.					
<b>Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
Fluid Whole Milk .. .. .	Mil. gals.	161	242	241	236	240	243
Fresh Cream .. .. .	'ooo tons	19.7	3.5	3.5	8.9	7.6	7.8
Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened) .. .. .	"	9.9	15.5	16.9	15.8	21.4	13.2
Concentrated Whole Milk .. .. .	"	3.4	13.2	17.3	18.3	16.8	13.0
<b>Powdered Milk—</b>							
Full Cream .. .. .	"	8.1	13.2	11.7	9.9	10.8	9.3
Skim .. .. .	"						
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk) .. .. .	"	3.0	2.8	4.3	6.8	6.6	5.6
Cheese .. .. .	"	13.4	17.7	22.7	24.2	22.8	23.2
<b>Total (in terms of Milk Solids) .. .. .</b>	"	<b>120.5</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>176.1</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>179.8</b>	<b>175.2</b>
<b>Meat—</b>							
Beef (bone-in weight) .. .. .	"	442.0	422.4	446.9	488.2	464.3	462.7
Mutton (bone-in weight) .. .. .	"	183.4	156.4	164.2	142.5	156.4	191.7
Lamb (bone-in weight) .. .. .	"	46.1	98.1	98.3	91.2	91.6	112.2
Pork (bone-in weight) .. .. .	"	31.8	25.8	26.0	25.2	27.9	24.0
Offal .. .. .	"	25.7	29.1	34.4	32.5	34.7	40.4
Canned Meat (canned weight) Bacon and Ham (cured weight)	"	(b)	8.4	12.9	11.8	8.2	5.2
	"	31.4	36.1	34.6	30.8	27.5	27.4
<b>Total (in terms of carcass weight) .. .. .</b>	"	<b>776.1</b>	<b>794.0</b>	<b>836.8</b>	<b>840.8</b>	<b>825.4</b>	<b>880.2</b>
<b>Poultry, Game and Fish—</b>							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight) .. .. .	"	29.8	52.7	54.4	56.2	57.7	59.1
<b>Fish(c)—</b>							
Fresh .. .. .	"	19.7	18.8	20.2	18.6	21.0	19.6
Cured (including Smoked and Salted) .. .. .	"	(d)	(d)	(d)	3.7	3.5	3.3
Crustaceans and Molluscs .. .. .	"	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.3
Canned—Australian origin .. .. .	"	12.4	10.8	10.1	2.9	2.7	2.7
Imported .. .. .	"						
<b>Total(c) .. .. .</b>	"	<b>51.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>64.5</b>
<b>Eggs and Egg Products—</b>							
Shell Eggs .. .. .	"	78.7	84.6	83.9	84.7	82.4	80.4
Liquid Whole Egg(e) .. .. .	"	2.9	9.6	8.9	7.9	8.2	6.4
Egg Powder(e) .. .. .	"	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Total (Shell Egg equiva- lent) .. .. .</b>	"	<b>81.6</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>87.0</b>
<b>Fats and Oils—</b>							
Butter .. .. .	'ooo tons	101.0	84.6	90.8	114.6	118.9	114.6
<b>Margarine—</b>							
Table .. .. .	"	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.9	5.2	7.0
Other .. .. .	"	12.2	20.6	23.5	22.4	24.9	21.7
Lard .. .. .	"	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats	"	14.4	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.6
<b>Total (Fat Content) .. .. .</b>	"	<b>115.5</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>138.4</b>

See next page for notes.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA—continued.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53. (a)
<b>Sugar and Syrups—</b>							
Refined Sugar—							
As Sugar .. .. .	'000 tons	216.5	236.6	242.6	251.9	264.1	232.3
In manufactured products ..	"	110.1	172.9	167.7	194.1	215.2	162.9
Honey, Glucose and Syrups ..	"	21.9	24.4	24.6	28.9	21.4	22.1
<b>Total (Sugar Content) ..</b>	<b>"</b>	<b>343.9</b>	<b>428.8</b>	<b>429.4</b>	<b>468.9</b>	<b>496.2</b>	<b>412.7</b>
<b>Potatoes—</b>							
White .. .. .	"	318.5	376.9	391.8	341.7	412.9	365.1
Sweet .. .. .	"	7.4	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>"</b>	<b>325.9</b>	<b>381.9</b>	<b>396.8</b>	<b>346.9</b>	<b>418.2</b>	<b>370.6</b>
<b>Pulse and Nuts—</b>							
Dried Pulse .. .. .	"	4.5	9.1	15.9	14.8	18.4	10.2
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	2.8	9.2	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.3
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell) .. .. .	"	2.6	5.0	6.8	8.6	5.1	5.6
Cocoa (Raw Beans) .. .. .	"	6.3	12.1	13.6	12.3	11.2	9.0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>"</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>30.1</b>
<b>Tomatoes and Fruit—</b>							
Tomatoes (f) .. .. .	"	(g) 48.0	74.6	94.4	83.5	95.7	87.3
Citrus Fruit (f) .. .. .	"	97.8	136.7	121.8	138.7	97.7	90.0
Other Fresh Fruit .. .. .	"	288.2	290.3	279.1	281.9	300.5	240.8
Jams .. .. .	"	35.1	38.2	42.1	41.7	37.8	33.3
Dried Fruit .. .. .	"	24.8	35.5	30.3	35.1	31.6	25.8
Canned Fruit .. .. .	"	31.9	46.5	43.8	44.7	60.6	40.5
<b>Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent) .. .. .</b>	<b>"</b>	<b>556.0</b>	<b>713.5</b>	<b>684.5</b>	<b>714.3</b>	<b>702.8</b>	<b>581.5</b>
<b>Vegetables—</b>							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables .. .. .	"	(h)	175.6	163.6	182.6	175.4	173.4
Other Fresh Vegetables .. .. .	"	(h)	278.6	255.7	260.4	273.5	249.4
Canned Vegetables .. .. .	"	(h)	14.1	15.9	18.3	22.8	10.1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>"</b>	<b>(h)</b>	<b>468.3</b>	<b>435.2</b>	<b>461.3</b>	<b>471.7</b>	<b>432.9</b>
<b>Grain Products—</b>							
Flour—							
White .. .. .	"	574.0	671.0	675.3	694.8	735.4	721.4
Wheatmeal for baking .. .. .	"						
Breakfast Foods (i) .. .. .	"	27.8	31.3	32.7	32.5	31.9	34.3
Rice (Milled) .. .. .	"	12.2	2.9	3.9	14.7	17.9	13.3
Tapioca, Sago, etc. .. .. .	"	3.7	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.9
Pearl Barley .. .. .	"	3.0	1.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2
Barley Meal and Polished							
Wheat (Rice substitute) .. .. .	"		1.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6
Edible Starch (Cornflour) .. .. .	"	4.3	5.2	5.7	5.7	3.5	3.3
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>"</b>	<b>625.0</b>	<b>753.6</b>	<b>763.6</b>	<b>788.0</b>	<b>826.9</b>	<b>808.4</b>
<b>Beverages—</b>							
Tea .. .. .	"	21.1	22.1	24.3	27.8	24.8	25.3
Coffee .. .. .	"	2.0	3.3	3.7	2.7	3.2	2.6
Beer .. .. .	Mil. gals.	77.9	139.4	146.7	163.9	174.7	184.1
Wine .. .. .	"	4.2	10.8	12.1	13.4	15.3	12.5

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Included with fresh meat at its carcass weight. (c) Edible weight. (d) Included with fresh. (e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (g) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (h) Not available. (i) Excludes breakfast foods from maize and rice.

## ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53. (a)
<b>Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
Fluid Whole Milk .. .. .	Gallon	23.4	31.1	29.9	28.4	28.1	27.8
Fresh Cream .. .. .	lb.	6.4	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.0	2.0
Condensed Milk (Sweetened and Unsweetened) .. .. .	"	3.2	4.4	4.8	4.2	5.6	3.3
Concentrated Whole Milk .. .. .	"	1.1	3.8	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.3
<b>Powdered Milk—</b>							
Full Cream .. .. .	"	2.6	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.4
Skim .. .. .	"						
Infants' and Invalids' Foods (including Malted Milk) .. .. .	"	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4
Cheese .. .. .	"	4.4	5.1	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.9
Total (in terms of Milk Solids) .. .. .	"	39.3	49.8	48.9	47.8	47.2	44.0
<b>Meat—</b>							
Beef (bone-in weight) .. .. .	"	144.1	121.3	124.3	131.6	121.8	118.5
Mutton (bone-in weight) .. .. .	"	59.8	44.9	45.7	38.4	41.0	49.1
Lamb (bone-in weight) .. .. .	"	15.0	28.2	27.4	24.6	24.0	28.7
Pork (bone-in weight) .. .. .	"	10.4	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.3	6.1
Offal .. .. .	"	8.4	8.4	9.6	8.8	9.1	10.3
Canned Meat (canned weight) .. .. .	"	(b)	2.4	3.6	3.2	2.1	1.3
Bacon and Ham (cured weight) .. .. .	"	10.2	10.4	9.6	8.3	7.2	7.0
Total (in terms of carcass weight) .. .. .	"	253.0	228.1	232.9	226.6	216.5	225.4
<b>Poultry, Game and Fish—</b>							
Poultry and Rabbits (carcass weight) .. .. .	"	9.7	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
<b>Fish (c)—</b>							
Fresh .. .. .	"	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.0
Cured (including Smoked and Salted) .. .. .	"	(d)	(d)	(d)	1.0	0.9	0.9
Crustaceans and Molluscs .. .. .	"	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
<b>Canned—</b>							
Australian origin .. .. .	}	4.1	3.1	2.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Imported .. .. .							
Total (c) .. .. .	"	16.8	18.1	18.1	18.9	19.0	16.5
<b>Eggs and Egg Products—</b>							
Shell Eggs .. .. .	"	25.7	24.3	23.3	22.9	21.6	20.6
Liquid Whole Egg (e) .. .. .	"	0.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.6
Egg Powder (e) .. .. .	"	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total (Shell Egg equivalent) .. .. .	{ No.	26.6	27.1	25.9	25.1	23.9	22.3
		243	248	236	229	219	204
<b>Fats and Oils—</b>							
Butter .. .. .	lb.	32.9	24.3	25.3	30.9	31.2	29.3
<b>Margarine—</b>							
Table .. .. .	"	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.8
Other .. .. .	"	4.0	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.5	5.6
Lard .. .. .	"	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vegetable Oils and other Fats .. .. .	"	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Total (Fat Content) .. .. .	"	37.6	31.0	32.1	35.9	37.5	35.5
<b>Sugar and Syrups—</b>							
<b>Refined Sugar—</b>							
As Sugar .. .. .	"	70.6	68.0	67.4	67.9	69.3	59.5
In manufactured products .. .. .	"	35.9	49.7	46.7	52.3	56.4	41.7
Honey, Glucose and Syrups .. .. .	"	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.7	5.6	5.7
Total (Sugar Content) .. .. .	"	112.0	123.2	119.5	126.2	130.1	105.7

See next page for notes.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53. (a)
Potatoes—							
White .. .. .	lb.	103.8	108.3	109.0	92.1	108.3	93.5
Sweet .. .. .	"	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total .. .. .	"	106.2	109.7	110.4	93.5	109.7	94.9
Pulse and Nuts—							
Dried Pulse .. .. .	"	1.5	2.6	4.5	4.0	4.8	2.6
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	2.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3
Edible Tree Nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.4
Cocoa (Raw Beans) .. .. .	"	2.1	3.5	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.3
Total .. .. .	"	5.3	10.1	11.7	11.2	10.4	7.6
Tomatoes and Fruit—							
Tomatoes (f) .. .. .	"	(g) 15.7	21.4	26.3	22.5	25.1	22.4
Citrus Fruit (f) .. .. .	"	31.9	39.3	33.9	37.4	25.6	23.0
Other Fresh Fruit .. .. .	"	94.0	83.4	77.7	76.0	78.8	61.7
Jams .. .. .	"	11.4	11.0	11.7	11.2	9.9	8.5
Dried Fruit .. .. .	"	8.1	10.2	8.4	9.5	8.3	6.6
Canned Fruit .. .. .	"	10.7	13.3	12.2	12.1	15.9	10.4
Total (Fresh Fruit equivalent) .. .. .	"	189.4	204.9	190.5	192.5	184.4	148.9
Vegetables—							
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables .. .. .	"	(h)	50.5	45.5	49.2	46.1	44.4
Other Fresh Vegetables .. .. .	"	(h)	80.0	71.2	70.1	71.8	63.9
Canned Vegetables .. .. .	"	(h)	4.0	4.4	4.9	6.0	2.6
Total .. .. .	"	(h)	134.5	121.1	124.2	123.9	110.9
Grain Products—							
Flour—							
White .. .. .	"	187.1	192.7	187.9	187.3	192.9	184.7
Wheatmeal for baking .. .. .	"						
Breakfast Foods (i) .. .. .	"	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.8
Rice (milled) .. .. .	"	4.0	0.8	1.1	4.0	4.7	3.4
Tapioca, Sago, etc. .. .. .	"	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5
Pearl Barley .. .. .	"	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Barley Meal and Polished Wheat (Rice substitute) .. .. .	"	..	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Edible Starch (Cornflour) .. .. .	"	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.8
Total .. .. .	"	203.7	216.5	212.5	212.3	216.9	206.9
Beverages—							
Tea .. .. .	"	6.9	6.3	6.8	7.5	6.5	6.5
Coffee .. .. .	"	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
Beer .. .. .	Gallon	11.3	17.9	18.2	19.7	20.5	21.0
Wine .. .. .	"	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Included with fresh meat at its carcass weight. (c) Edible weight. (d) Included with fresh. (e) In terms of weight of shell eggs. (f) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (g) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (h) Not available. (i) Excludes breakfast foods from maize and rice.

2. Level of Nutrient Intake.—The table below shows details of the estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia during annual periods since 1948-49 in comparison with the annual average for the three years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The table has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health and is based on the estimates of quantity consumption per head of population shown in the preceding table.

**ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION :  
AUSTRALIA.  
(Per Head per Day.)**

Nutrient.	Unit.	Average 1936-37 to 1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53. (a)
Calories ..	No.	3,114	3,284	3,201	3,252	3,268	3,050
Protein—							
Animal ..	gm.	58.7	59.6	60.8	59.9	57.6	57.2
Vegetable ..	..	30.8	34.7	33.7	33.5	34.2	31.7
Total ..	..	89.5	94.3	94.5	93.4	91.8	88.9
Fat ..	..	133.5	124.5	125.1	128.0	125.6	124.8
Carbohydrate ..	..	376.8	424.6	401.9	408.6	421.6	372.7
Calcium ..	mgm.	642	783	804	790	784	735
Iron ..	..	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.3	14.9	14.2
Vitamin A ..	I.U.	4,949	4,579	4,581	4,912	4,903	4,675
Ascorbic Acid ..	mgm.	85.6	90.1	88.1	85.6	83.2	73.7
Thiamin ..	..	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Riboflavin ..	..	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Niacin ..	..	18.2	17.9	18.3	18.0	19.9	19.6

(a) Subject to revision.

### § 5. Retail Trade.

1. **General.**—The statistics in this section relate to the operations of all types of retail establishments throughout the Commonwealth.

Information of this nature was first collected in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1948 by a full Census of all retail establishments. As this was the first Census of its type in Australia its scope and the data sought were the minima consistent with the objective of securing a record of the number of such establishments, their type, their geographical distribution, their aggregate sales of goods and a simple commodity dissection together with a record of the value of certain services provided. This Census was followed by a second Census of all retail establishments trading during the year ended 30th June, 1949, and a third Census has been taken for the year ended 30th June, 1953. In this recent Census, retailers were asked to furnish more detailed information concerning the dissection of their turnover into commodity groups and question: were asked about stocks of goods on hand, the number of persons engaged in the business and credit sales. A summary of the results of the 1953 Census will be found in the Appendix.

In general terms, the Censuses covered those establishments which normally sell goods at retail in shops, rooms, kiosks and yards. Certain types of establishments which sell services at retail (including repairs and materials therein) were also included, e.g., boot repairers, hairdressers, motor garages and service stations and cafes. The Censuses included the retail sales of those factories or wholesalers who conducted a regular retail business, but excluded those who only occasionally sold goods at retail. Both new and second-hand goods were included in sales recorded by relevant retail establishments.

In 1953, figures on turnover were also collected from licensed premises such as clubs, canteens, etc., laundry and dry cleaning plants and bread delivery businesses without retail premises. These businesses were excluded from the Census by definition, but supplementary collections were made to increase the data available concerning consumer expenditure.

In order to maintain up to date records of retail trade conducted in Australia, it is proposed to take Censuses of retail establishments periodically. During the periods intervening between Censuses, the nature, extent and periodic variations in retail trade are being measured by means of sample surveys. Consequently, for the year ended 30th June, 1950 and subsequent quarterly periods, collections have been made on a sample basis. In the initial sample approximately 6,500 establishments were chosen from the total of over 100,000 retail businesses and the number in the sample was increased approximately 9,000 in September, 1952. By the use of sampling techniques, including

the scientific selection of these establishments of representative size and type, estimated figures of the total sales of all retail businesses have been calculated for each period. The sales of businesses from which these totals have been calculated represent approximately 40 per cent. of all retail sales in Australia. The figures obtained in the 1953 Census will be used as a new base for the sample survey.

2. Value of Retail Sales, 1947-48 to 1952-53, and Quarters ended 30th September, 1950 to 30th June, 1953.—(i) States. The following table shows the total value of goods sold by retail establishments in each State during the years 1947-48 to 1952-53 and the quarters ended 30th September, 1950 to 30th June, 1953.

**TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES : STATES.**  
(£ million.)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total (a)
1947-48 .. .. .	385.5	270.3	130.5	80.4	65.1	29.8	961.6
1948-49 .. .. .	458.2	320.1	154.2	97.9	79.3	35.4	1,145.1
1949-50 .. .. .	533.4	387.5	183.1	121.2	96.7	41.2	1,363.1
1950-51 .. .. .	668.9	475.4	226.1	148.6	118.6	51.7	1,689.3
1951-52 .. .. .	754.7	540.8	256.1	175.3	141.1	61.8	1,929.8
1952-53 .. .. .	761.3	545.4	268.4	176.7	146.2	64.1	1,962.1
Quarter ended—							
30th September, 1950 .. .. .	152.3	108.1	51.8	33.1	26.3	11.6	383.2
31st December, 1950 .. .. .	171.3	122.6	58.3	37.6	30.5	13.3	433.6
31st March 1951 .. .. .	164.1	117.1	55.8	36.9	29.9	12.7	416.5
30th June, 1951 .. .. .	181.2	127.6	60.2	41.0	31.9	14.1	456.0
30th September, 1951 .. .. .	182.3	126.8	62.7	41.0	32.3	14.4	459.5
31st December, 1951 .. .. .	206.4	147.2	69.2	46.0	37.2	16.5	522.5
31st March, 1952 .. .. .	180.7	132.9	61.4	44.0	35.3	15.4	469.7
30th June, 1952 .. .. .	185.3	133.9	62.8	44.3	36.3	15.5	478.1
30th September, 1952 .. .. .	179.5	127.7	62.6	41.0	34.3	14.9	460.0
31st December, 1952 .. .. .	209.6	148.8	72.6	47.1	39.4	17.7	535.2
31st March, 1953 .. .. .	180.1	130.3	64.0	42.8	35.5	15.1	467.8
30th June, 1953 .. .. .	192.1	138.6	69.2	45.8	37.0	16.4	499.1

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory, for which the latest available information is in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1949. In that year retail sales in the Australian Capital Territory were £2.4 million and in the Northern Territory £2.0 million

(ii) Commodity Groups. In the following table the total value of retail sales for the years 1948-49 to 1952-53 is classified according to commodity groups. Completely comparable figures are not available for the year 1947-48, which has therefore been omitted from the table.

**VALUE OF RETAIL SALES : COMMODITY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.(a)**  
(£ million.)

Commodity Group	Year ended 30th June—				
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Groceries .. .. .	143.4	160.3	184.7	229.7	257.4
Butchers' Meat .. .. .	65.3	74.4	89.1	113.2	120.1
Other Food .. .. .	116.6	131.7	155.8	188.5	207.7
Total Foodstuffs .. .. .	325.3	366.4	429.6	531.4	585.2
Beer, Wine and Spirits .. .. .	95.3	104.4	121.8	150.8	169.1
Clothing, Drapery, Piece-goods and Footwear .. .. .	237.8	261.4	322.8	342.7	343.4
Hardware .. .. .	72.5	83.1	110.2	128.0	128.5
Electrical Goods .. .. .	33.8	41.0	58.2	66.1	61.8
Furniture .. .. .	46.4	53.5	74.4	72.3	68.2
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. .. .. .	166.1	255.2	334.7	357.5	325.1
Other Goods(b) .. .. .	167.9	198.1	237.6	281.0	280.8
Total(a) .. .. .	1,145.1	1,363.1	1,689.3	1,929.8	1,962.1

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory, cigarettes, etc., newspapers, books and stationery, chemists' goods, etc.

(b) Includes tobacco,

In the table below, the value of retail sales, by commodity groups, is shown for the quarters ended 30th September, 1951 to 31st December, 1953. Because of the seasonal nature of retail trade, sales made in one quarter should not be compared with those made in the previous quarter without making allowance for seasonal influences.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES: COMMODITY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.(a)

(£ million.)

Commodity Group.	Quarter ended—									
	30th Sept., 1951.	31st Dec., 1951.	31st Mar., 1952.	30th June, 1952.	30th Sept., 1952.	31st Dec., 1952.	31st Mar., 1953.	30th June, 1953.	30th Sept., 1953.	31st Dec., 1953.
Groceries ..	52.5	59.1	57.2	60.9	61.9	67.9	62.3	65.3	66.6	71.9
Butchers' Meat ..	26.7	28.2	28.7	29.6	30.1	30.2	29.2	30.6	31.3	31.6
Other Food ..	43.3	49.0	48.7	47.5	48.7	54.4	52.1	52.5	53.0	58.2
<b>Total Foodstuffs</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>134.6</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>148.4</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>161.7</b>
Beer, Wine and Spirits ..	31.6	41.1	40.3	37.8	37.9	46.5	43.8	40.9	40.9	50.1
Clothing, Drapery, Piecegoods and Footwear ..	81.7	95.4	75.8	89.8	78.0	97.5	73.9	94.0	84.8	105.7
Hardware ..	31.1	34.9	30.8	31.2	30.2	35.2	30.4	32.7	33.3	38.4
Electrical Goods ..	17.8	19.1	15.3	13.9	13.9	18.5	14.9	14.5	16.2	22.5
Furniture ..	19.8	19.5	16.4	16.6	16.4	18.6	16.2	17.0	18.3	21.2
Motor Vehicles Parts, Petrol, etc. ..	89.2	96.0	89.0	83.3	75.8	86.7	78.5	84.1	88.1	96.6
Other Goods(b) ..	65.8	80.2	67.5	67.5	67.1	79.7	66.5	67.5	69.8	85.8
<b>Total(a)</b> ..	<b>459.5</b>	<b>522.5</b>	<b>469.7</b>	<b>478.1</b>	<b>460.0</b>	<b>535.2</b>	<b>467.8</b>	<b>499.1</b>	<b>502.3</b>	<b>582.0</b>

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. (b) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., newspapers, books and stationery, chemists' goods, etc.

## § 6. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

1. Patents.—(i) *General* The granting of patents is regulated by the Commonwealth Patents Act 1903-1950, which, in regard to principle and practice, has the same general foundation as the Imperial Statutes, modified to suit Australian conditions. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. Fees totalling £10 are sufficient to obtain letters patent for the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island. Renewal fees are payable as follows:—£1 before the expiration of the fifth year and an amount progressively increasing by ten shillings before the expiration of each subsequent year up to the fifteenth, when the fee becomes £6. If a renewal fee is not paid when it becomes due, an extension of time up to twelve months may be granted on grounds specified in the Act, and subject to the payment of prescribed fees. An amendment to the Act in September, 1946 permits the public to inspect an application, complete specification and provisional specification (if any) after the complete specification has been lodged. Previously, specifications were made public only after an application had been accepted, in many cases as much as a year after the date of lodgment.



(ii) *Summary.* The number of separate inventions in respect of which applications were filed, the number of letters patent sealed, and revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office during the years 1939 and 1948 to 1952 are shown in the following table.

## PATENTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Applications .. ..	5,740	7,709	6,724	7,051	7,135	8,073
Applications accompanied by provisional specifications ..	3,161	3,302	3,174	3,359	2,894	3,406
Letters patent sealed ..	3,141	3,381	3,550	3,115	4,291	5,248
Revenue—						
Fees collected under Patents Act .. .. £	45,581	92,500	85,972	95,089	107,899	121,927
Receipts from publications .. .. £	1,828	2,000	1,826	1,260	1,889	4,361
Total Revenue £	47,409	94,500	87,798	96,349	109,788	126,288

2. *Trade Marks and Designs.*—(i) *Trade Marks.* Under the Trade Marks Act 1905–1948 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Trade Marks. This Act has been amended from time to time, the last amendment having been made in 1948. Special provisions for the registration of a “Commonwealth Trade Mark” are contained in the Act of 1905, and are applicable to all goods included in or specified by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament that the conditions as to remuneration of labour in connexion with the manufacture of such goods are fair and reasonable. The Act of 1948 provides for the registration of users of trade marks, and also for assignment of trade marks with or without the goodwill of the business concerned.

(ii) *Designs.* Under the Designs Act 1906–1934 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Designs.

(iii) *Summary.* The following table shows the applications for trade marks and designs received and registered, together with the revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office, during the years 1939 and 1948 to 1952.

## TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Trade Marks—						
Received .. ..	1,992	3,724	3,732	3,796	3,583	3,988
Registered .. ..	1,580	2,386	1,165	1,003	2,649	4,044
Designs—						
Received .. ..	865	990	948	1,187	773	1,186
Registered .. ..	736	1,005	962	304	579	1,388
Fees collected under Commonwealth Acts—						
Trade Marks .. .. £	15,951	28,708	20,673	24,472	27,955	47,365
Designs .. .. £	1,082	1,228	1,386	1,371	1,521	2,165
Publications .. .. £	19	20	18	10	4	8

No fees in respect of trade marks have been collected under State Acts since 1922.

### § 7. Copyright.

1. **Legislation.**—Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1912-1935 wherein, subject to modifications relating to procedure and remedies, the British Copyright Act of 1911 has been adopted and scheduled to the Australian law.

Reciprocal protection of unpublished works was extended in 1918 to citizens of Australia and of the United States of America, under which copyright may be secured in the latter country by registration at the Library of Congress, Washington. The Commonwealth Government promulgated a further Order in Council which came into operation on 1st February, 1923, and extended the provisions of the Copyright Act to the foreign countries of the Copyright Union, subject to the observance of the conditions contained therein.

2. **Applications and Registrations.**—The following table shows under the various headings the number of applications for copyright received and registered, and the revenue obtained for the years 1939 and 1948 to 1952 :—

#### COPYRIGHT : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Applications received—						
Literary .. ..	1,438	1,585	1,380	1,476	1,399	1,434
Artistic .. ..	53	30	36	57	38	34
International .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Applications registered—						
Literary .. ..	1,359	1,272	1,229	1,372	766	1,337
Artistic .. ..	38	20	28	68	..	36
International .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue .. .. £	411	404	339	373	368	577

### § 8. Australian Shipbuilding Board.

1. **Constitution.**—Previous reference to the constitution of the Australian Shipbuilding Board appeared in Official Year Book No. 37, page 1170. Originally established in 1941 under National Security Regulations, the Board has been reconstituted a number of times since its inception and in 1948 was constituted on a permanent basis under the Supply and Development Act. At present it operates under the control of the Minister for Shipping and Transport. In order to link the activities of the Board more closely with the Department of Shipping and Transport, the constitution of the Board was altered in April, 1952, to provide for representation by senior departmental officers. The present membership of the Board consists of a Chairman who is General Manager of Shipbuilding, a Deputy Chairman, a Finance Member and two other members, one of whom represents the Naval Board.

2. **Functions.**—The functions of the Board relate to merchant shipping. Originally, they were to (i) report on the capacity of the industry; (ii) control building, repair and maintenance of ships and shipyards, etc.; (iii) arrange construction of vessels and yards, etc.; (iv) order and direct repair and docking of vessels and; (v) arrange supply of engines and other equipment for ships.

The first actions of the Board were to survey existing shipbuilding potentials and decide upon a construction programme. (See Official Year Book No. 37, p. 1170).

The Board also established facilities for the manufacture of marine engines at Rocklea in Queensland, and Port Melbourne. The Rocklea plant, which produced engines for "A", "B" and "D" class freighters, was closed in 1949, but the Port Melbourne works are still in operation and in August, 1953, had eleven Doxford diesel engines under construction.

Since its establishment the Board has become the ordering authority for all vessels to be constructed on behalf of the Commonwealth Government and private shipowners and has also undertaken the preparation of plans and drawings for the various yards, as the level of ship construction in Australia does not warrant each yard employing specialists in naval architecture. In this way the Board has increased the efficiency of the industry as a whole and has assisted in the development of individual yards.

The Board is now responsible for—(i) the design of vessels; (ii) calling of tenders and placement of orders; (iii) co-ordination of the Board's supplies to shipbuilders, e.g., machinery and certain equipment; (iv) supervision of construction; (v) acceptance of vessels after sea trials; and (vi) administration associated with ship repairs, marine engines, spare parts, etc.

To bring the cost to purchasers of Australian tonnage more into line with the cost of comparable vessels built in the United Kingdom the Board is empowered to sell new Australian-built tonnage to private owners at prices up to 25 per cent. below their total construction cost.

3. **Construction Programme.**—At 30th June, 1953, the Board had 23 vessels under construction or on order in Australian shipbuilding yards. These comprised: 5 "M.B.C." class, 10,000 d.w.t. motor bulk carriers; 3 "S.B.C." class, 10,000 d.w.t. steam bulk carriers; 4 "B.H.T." class, 10,000 d.w.t. steam iron-ore carriers; 3 "M.C." class, 7,000 d.w.t. motor colliers; 2 "S.C.O. 4" class, 4,000 d.w.t. steam colliers; 3 "B" class, 6,000 d.w.t. freighters; 1 "D/A" class, 3,000 d.w.t. freighter; and 2 "M.G.C." class 2,000 d.w.t. motor bulk grain carriers. At the same date, 40 vessels exceeding 300 gross tons had been built to the order of the Board, as follows:—13 "A" class, 9,000 d.w.t. freighters, 8 "B" class, 6,000 d.w.t. freighters; 10 "D" class, 3,000 d.w.t. freighters; 5 "E" class, 700 d.w.t. freighters; 2 "U/S" class, 3,000 d.w.t. freighters; 1 "D/A" class, 3,000 d.w.t. freighter; and 1 "M/M" class, 2,000 d.w.t. motor collier. The Board has been responsible also for the construction of 24 wooden vessels of 300 tons gross, together with a 1,000 ton floating dock.

## § 9. War Service Homes Division.

The provision of War Service Homes is a function of the Department of Social Services, and the administration of the War Service Homes Act is under the control of the Director of War Service Homes.

The War Service Homes Act 1918–1951 is a measure for the provision of homes for Australian ex-servicemen who served during the 1914–18 War or during any war in which His Majesty became engaged on or after 3rd September, 1939, including, subject to the statutory provisions of the Act, service in Korea or Malaya. Provision is also made for assistance to the female dependants of Australian ex-servicemen and other classes of eligible persons as defined in the Act. Assistance may be granted to an eligible person and the wife or husband of that person, as the case may be, as joint tenants.

The maximum amount of loan or advance which may be granted under the Act is £2,750 for homes built under the Act and £2,000 in respect of other classes of available assistance. Periods of repayment may be approved up to 45 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-serviceman the period may be extended to a maximum of 50 years.

The War Service Homes Division does not provide homes for occupation on a purely tenancy basis.

Since the inception of operations under the War Service Homes Act (figures in parenthesis indicate cases where eligibility has been established and assistance granted as a result of service during the 1939-45 War or in Korea or Malaya) 106,377 (58,640) applications have been approved; 37,232 (15,218) homes have either been built, or assistance to build them has been given; 41,344 (27,074) homes have been purchased; and 12,327 (8,981) mortgages have been discharged. The total number of homes provided under the War Service Homes Act to 30th June, 1952 was 90,903, including 51,273 to persons who served during the 1939-45 War or in Korea or Malaya.

In addition, the Division had approved 9,379 transfers and resales, of which 1,421 were in respect of persons whose eligibility had been established as a result of service during 1939-45 or in Korea or Malaya.

During 1951-52, 14,108 (13,413) applications were approved; 4,205 (4,032) homes were either built or assistance to build them was given; 8,281 (7,876) homes were purchased; and 2,902 (2,841) mortgages were discharged. The total number of homes provided during the financial year 1951-52 was 15,388 (14,749). Transfers and resales approved numbered 429 (340).

At 30th June, 1952, 3,801 homes, including 1,368 group projects, were in course of construction; 883 contracts, of which 235 were for group homes, had been let but work had not started; and 1,246 tenders, including 458 for group homes, had been called but not finally dealt with. The majority of these homes are being provided for persons who served during the 1939-45 War.

The total capital expenditure from inception to 30th June, 1952, was £114,481,967, including £27,607,279 for 1951-52. Receipts from inception to 30th June, 1952 amounted to £55,551,456, including £6,473,954 during 1951-52. Of the total receipts, £28,092,833 has been paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund, including £4,045,907 for 1951-52.

At 30th June, 1952, the total amount of insurances in force, including cover notes, amounted to £119,568,792. From 1st May, 1951 to 31st October, 1952 the premium income amounted to £87,601, and expenditure from the War Service Homes Insurance Trust Account to £33,849.

At 30th June, 1952, arrears of instalments outstanding amounted to £245,181 or 0.48 per cent. of the total instalments due.

## § 10. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

1. **General.**—By the Science and Industry Research Act 1949, the previously existing Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was reorganized under the title of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. An account of the organization and work of the former Council, and of the earlier Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry from which the Council was formed, was given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. (*See* No. 14, p. 1061 and No. 37, p. 1183).

2. **Science and Industry Research Act 1949.**—This Act provides for—

- (a) an Executive of the Organization consisting of five members to be appointed by the Governor-General, at least three of whom shall be persons possessing scientific qualifications; and
- (b) an Advisory Council of the Organization, consisting of the members of the Executive, the Chairman of each State Committee constituted under the Act, and such other members as the Advisory Council, with the consent of the Minister, co-opts by reason of their scientific knowledge.

The powers and functions of the Organization are as follows :—(a) To initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary or secondary industries in Australia ; (b) to train research workers and to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships ; (c) to make grants in aid of pure scientific research ; (d) to establish and make grants to industrial research associations in any industry ; (e) to test and standardize scientific apparatus and instruments ; (f) to collect and disseminate scientific and technical information ; (g) to publish scientific and technical reports and periodicals ; and (h) to act as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters of scientific research.

3. **Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926–1949.**—Under this Act, the Government established a fund of £100,000, the income from which is used to provide assistance (a) to persons engaged in scientific research ; and (b) in the training of students in scientific research. Provision is made for gifts or bequests to the fund, which is controlled by a trust consisting of the Executive of the Organization. In accordance with the Act, arrangements have been made to send a number of qualified graduates abroad for training in special fields of work.

4. **Work of the Organization.**—The activities of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization have necessitated a widespread and adaptable arrangement of its research laboratories. Undesirable centralization has been avoided mainly in two ways. In the first place, the policy has been followed of establishing laboratories in different places in the Commonwealth wherever the necessary facilities, contacts and other suitable conditions could best be found. Secondly, the Act provides for the establishment of a State Committee in each of the six States. These Committees are widely representative of scientific and industrial interests, and advise the Executive or the Advisory Council on general matters and on particular questions of investigation and research.

For about twelve years after its establishment, the work of the previous Council was devoted mainly to the solution of problems affecting the agricultural and pastoral industries. Unlike manufacturing concerns, which can often employ their own scientific staffs, the farmers and the pastoralists are dependent on outside help for the solution of their problems which require research. It was a recognition of the greater need of the primary producer which directed the Council's early policy. However, in 1937, the Commonwealth Government decided to extend the activities of the C.S.I.R. so as to provide assistance to secondary industries, and several laboratories have been established for work in that field ; it was thus in the fortunate position of being able to render to these industries assistance of vital importance almost immediately after the outbreak of war. In fact, the remarkable technological advances and developments in secondary industrial production during the war would to a large extent have been impossible had it not been for the assistance rendered by scientific research, and this may well serve as a forceful illustration of what may be accomplished in times of peace.

For the purpose of carrying out its research work there are established within the Organization a number of Divisions and Sections. The Divisions, of which there are now fifteen, comprise the major establishments for which special laboratory buildings have been erected and equipped ; the Sections generally include establishments which have not reached a stage of development, so far as the scope and magnitude of their operations are concerned, to justify their designation as Divisions. As the Organization's investigations extend on a Commonwealth-wide basis and as many of the investigations which are being conducted—particularly those concerned with problems affecting the agricultural and pastoral industries—necessitate experimental work in the field, a number of field stations have been established in various parts of Australia.

The Divisions which have been established are as follows :—

- (1) Plant Industry, with main laboratories at Canberra and field stations.
- (2) Entomology, with main laboratories at Canberra and field stations.
- (3) Animal Health and Production, with main laboratories in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane and field stations.

- (4) Biochemistry and General Nutrition, with main laboratories at Adelaide and field stations.
- (5) Soils, with main laboratories at Adelaide and extensive operations in the field.
- (6) Forest Products, with main laboratories in Melbourne and field experiments.
- (7) Food Preservation and Transport, with main laboratories at Homebush, New South Wales, and a subsidiary laboratory in Brisbane.
- (8) Fisheries, with main laboratories at Cronulla, New South Wales, subsidiary laboratories in Perth (Western Australia) Dunwich (Queensland) and Thursday Island, and experimental work in coastal waters of Australia.
- (9), (10), (11) Metrology, Physics and Electrotechnology, comprising the National Standards Laboratory at Sydney.
- (12) Radiophysics, with main laboratory at Sydney.
- (13) Industrial Chemistry, with laboratories in Melbourne.
- (14) Tribophysics, with laboratories in Melbourne.
- (15) Building Research, with laboratories in Melbourne.

The following are the Sections :—

- (1) Commonwealth Research Station, Murray Irrigation Area, Merbein, Victoria.
- (2) Irrigation Research Station, Griffith, New South Wales.
- (3) Radio Research Board, Sydney.
- (4) Dairy Research, Melbourne.
- (5) Mathematical Statistic, Adelaide.
- (6) Mineragraphic Investigations, Melbourne.
- (7) Ore-dressing Investigations, Melbourne and Kalgoorlie.
- (8) Plant Fibre, Melbourne.
- (9) Physical Metallurgy, Melbourne.
- (10) Meteorological Physics, Melbourne.
- (11) Wool Textile Research Laboratories, Geelong, Melbourne and Sydney.
- (12) Oenological Research, Adelaide.
- (13) Coal Research, Sydney.
- (14) Mathematical Instruments, Sydney.
- (15) Wildlife Survey, with main laboratory in Canberra, subsidiary laboratory at Albury, and field experiments.
- (16) Land Research and Regional Survey, with head-quarters in Canberra, and field stations at Ayr (Queensland), Katherine (Northern Territory) and Ivanhoe (Kimberley, Western Australia).

In addition to its investigational work, the Organization deals with inquiries covering a wide range of scientific and technical subjects and maintains Scientific Research Liaison Offices in London and Washington.

An Agricultural Research Liaison Section established at the Organization's Head Office assists in making results in agricultural research speedily available to State Departments of Agriculture for use in their extension work.

The Organization's Head Office, with administrative and executive staff, is in Melbourne, and associated with it are the Organization's Central Library, Agricultural Research Liaison Section and Central Experimental Workshops. The funds for the Organization are provided from two main sources, viz., from Commonwealth revenue by Parliamentary appropriation, and from industry directly or indirectly by way of contributions and special grants. The fact that contributions and grants account for over one-eighth of the total annual expenditure indicates that C.S.I.R.O. has succeeded in a very large measure in gaining the confidence of the public.

The activities of C.S.I.R.O. are now so comprehensive in their scope and so widely distributed that it is not an easy matter to present in a concise form an adequate picture of them. For details of the investigations in progress, reference should be made to the Annual Report of the Organization.

## § 11. Australian Institute of Anatomy.

1. **Foundation of Institute.**—The Australian Institute of Anatomy, situated in Canberra, occupies a monumental building erected by the Commonwealth Government under the Zoological Museum Agreement Act of 1924. Prior to the passing of this Act, the Commonwealth Government had expressed regret that the Australian nation possessed neither a collection of specimens of the unique and fast disappearing fauna of Australia, nor a museum in which such specimens could be preserved for future generations. Comparative anatomy is the basis of medical science, and while the importance of a study of Australian animals in the solution of various medical problems had for years been recognized by other countries and steps taken by them to procure specimens for their museums, rational effort in this direction was neglected in Australia. The late Sir Colin MacKenzie, the first Director of the Institute of Anatomy, however, very kindly presented to the Commonwealth Government his entire private collection, and this magnificent gift was acquired and provision was made for its proper housing under special legislation by the Commonwealth Government. In 1931 the Institute became an integral part of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

2. **Additions to Original Collection.**—The original collection has been greatly augmented. A list of gifts to the Australian nation may be found in Official Year Book No. 39, p. 1277.

3. **Endowments for Orations and Lectures.**—In addition to the aforementioned donations of material, there have been several endowments for orations and lectures, particulars of which are shown in previous issues of the Official Year Book.

4. **The Scope of the Institute.**—The building occupies a site which adjoins that reserved for the Australian National University.

The Institute consists of two separate and distinct entities. Portion of the original collection of anatomical specimens assembled by the late Sir Colin MacKenzie is arranged in two large museums which are open to the general public. The material in these museums has been arranged so as to present simple lessons in human hygiene as well as to display the anatomical features and especially the peculiarities of Australian fauna.

The remainder of the building houses research units which are studying problems in the biological and medical sciences. The large collections of bony anatomical material donated by Murray Black have provided most interesting and valuable data on aboriginal diseases.

In 1938, following upon the retirement due to ill-health of Sir Colin MacKenzie, the activities of the Institute were extended to interpret more fully the ideas of the founder. In the later years of his life Sir Colin had been keenly interested in the relationship of nutrition to the development of the child. In recent years the work of the staff has developed in laboratory and field research in problems of nutrition, and this work is being continued and developed, particularly in association with the Institute of Child Health of the Commonwealth Department of Health, situated at the Sydney University.

## § 12. Commonwealth Observatory.

1. **Foundation of Observatory.**—The Observatory was founded primarily to prosecute astrophysical research, including the study of the relations between solar and terrestrial phenomena. A short history of the foundation of the Observatory appears in Official Year Book No. 19, p. 979.

2. **Site of Observatory.**—The Observatory is situated on Mount Stromlo, which forms part of a ridge of hills about seven miles west of Canberra. The highest point in the ridge is 2,560 feet above sea level, that is about 700 feet above the general level of the surrounding country.

3. **Equipment.**—Some of the major items of astrophysical equipment have been obtained through the generosity of private donors. Thus a 30-inch reflector was donated by the late J. H. Reynolds, Esq.; a 9-inch refractor was presented by the late Mr. James

Oddie; and the trustees of the late Lord Farnham made available a 6-inch refractor. Other major equipment comprises a solar tower telescope with an 18-inch coelostat and a 3-inch reversible transit instrument. The Observatory was the successful tenderer at a public sale for the purchase from the Victorian Government of the long-disused 48-inch reflector of the now closed Melbourne Observatory. This instrument is being modernized by conversion into a Schmidt Gregorian telescope with a 50 inch primary mirror. A 74-inch reflector has been nearly completed in the works of Sir Howard Grubb Parsons and its installation at Mount Stromlo will be completed shortly.

4. **Functions of Observatory.**—Investigations in the fields of stellar spectroscopy, stellar photometry, and variable stars are being carried out. In addition to covering the type of astrophysical research for which the Observatory was founded, the field of work has been extended to include experimental and theoretical investigations of the ionosphere, and the determination of time. The observatory is now responsible for the accuracy of the Australian Time Service. Considerable attention is being given to the development of this work, and a highly accurate quartz clock system has been installed.

### § 13. Standards Association of Australia.

The Standards Association of Australia is the national standardizing organization of Australia, and issues Australian standard specifications for materials and codes of practice.

The Association was established in July, 1929 by the amalgamation of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association and the Australian Commonwealth Association of Simplified Practice. It is an independent body in close touch with modern industrial requirements and has the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments and industry.

The sole executive authority of the Association is vested in the Council, on which industry is fully represented, together with official representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments and their technical departments, and of scientific, professional and commercial organizations. Voluntary assistance is rendered in the drafting of specifications and codes by more than 4,500 individuals who are experts in their particular fields, and are organized into more than 500 committees. These committees are grouped under an internationally established classification, covering civil engineering and building construction, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, automotive industry (including aircraft), transportation, naval architecture and marine engineering, ship-building, ferrous metallurgy, non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, textile industry, mining, agriculture, wood industry, pulp and paper industry, glass and pottery, dairying industry, medical and dental, household and domestic economy, miscellaneous and general.

These committees are comprised of nominated representatives of manufacturing, distributing and purchasing organizations, and of scientific and other expert authorities in the particular field of the project being dealt with. The operations of these committees are co-ordinated and supervised by committees broadly representative of the whole industry, according to the foregoing classification, within which the respective projects are included.

The specifications of the Association provide a suitable standard of performance, quality and dimension and an equitable basis for tendering. They help to eliminate redundant qualities and sizes. They enable purchasers to obtain their requirements with greater assurance of satisfaction, with more rapid delivery and without the necessity of drafting individual specifications.

The underlying principles covering the preparation of the specifications and codes are that they shall be in accordance with the needs of industry; that the common interests of producer and consumer be maintained; that periodical revision should keep the work abreast with progress; and that standardization be arrived at by general consent without coercion.



Organizations, companies, firms and individuals interested in the work of the Association are eligible for subscription membership. Members are entitled to free copies of the publications of the Association and to the use of the library and its Special Information Service. Bibliographical research is undertaken for committees, members of the Association, and industry in general. Many hundreds of inquiries are answered each year.

The Association has international affiliations and the standards of all British and foreign countries are filed in the library and are accessible to members. It also administers the Australian National Committees of the International Electrotechnical Commission, the World Power Conference and the International Commission on Large Dams. The Association is also a member, representing Australia, of the International Organization for Standardization (I.S.O.).

The Association is also the representative of the British Standards Institution, and all British standards may be purchased from headquarters and branch offices in the various States.

The headquarters of the Association are at Science House, Gloucester-street, Sydney, and branches of the Association are situated at Temple Court, 422 Collins-street, Melbourne; School of Arts Building, 162 Ann-street, Brisbane; Alliance Building, Grenfell-street, Adelaide; Gledden Building, Hay-street, Perth; c/o Engineering Department, Hobart Technical College, Hobart; Department of Works, Canberra; and Howard Smith Chambers, Watt-street, Newcastle.

## § 14. Film Censorship Board.

1. **Legislation.**—The censorship of imported films derives its authority from Section 52 (g) of the Customs Act which gives power to prohibit the importation of goods. Under this section, regulations have been issued prohibiting the importation of films except under certain conditions and with the consent of the Minister. The regulations provide, *inter alia*, that no film shall be registered which in the opinion of the Censor is (a) blasphemous, indecent or obscene; (b) likely to be injurious to morality, or to encourage or incite to crime; (c) likely to be offensive to the people of any friendly nation; (d) likely to be offensive to the people of the British Empire; or (e) depicts any matter the exhibition of which is undesirable in the public interest.

The regulations governing the exportation of Australian-made films are similar with the addition that no film may be exported which in the opinion of the Censorship is likely to prove detrimental or prejudicial to the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Censorship consists of a Censorship Board of three persons and an Appeal Censor, the headquarters being in Sydney. There is also a right of appeal to the Minister.

In addition to the censorship of moving pictures, the Censorship may refuse to admit into Australia any advertising matter proposed to be used in connexion with the exhibition of any film. In regard to films and advertising matter produced in Australia, legislation of a uniform nature is now operative in all States except South Australia. Under the State legislation the Commonwealth Film Censorship Organization acts as censor for the States concerned by virtue of agreements entered into between the Commonwealth and the respective State Government.

2. **Import of Films.**—Imported standard size (35-millimetre) films dealt with by the Censorship for the year 1952 were as follows:—1,289 films of 3,417,222 feet passed without eliminations and 76 films of 547,757 feet passed after eliminations and 2 films of 18,292 feet rejected in the first instance, making a total of 1,367 films of 3,983,271 feet. Of the films rejected, one of 9,649 feet was passed after reconstruction; there was no appeal against the other rejection. The countries of origin were as follows:—United States of America, 754 films of 2,739,665 feet; United Kingdom, 358 films of 755,466 feet; and other countries, 255 films of 488,140 feet.

The films which chiefly concern the Censorship are the feature or dramatic films. Of these, 390—3,103,696 feet were imported during 1952 (290—2,291,081 feet from the United States of America and 72—584,888 feet from the United Kingdom). Three hundred and twenty-four—2,581,867 feet were passed without eliminations, 65—512,180

feet were passed with eliminations and one film of 9,649 feet was rejected in the first instance but subsequently passed after reconstruction. During 1951, 427 feature films were dealt with, 340 being passed without eliminations and 86 passed with eliminations, while there was one absolute rejection.

There were also imported, during 1952, 4,406 miniature films (16 millimetres) of 2,948,508 feet and 3,691 miniature films (9.5 and 8 millimetres) of 1,233,876 feet. Seven 8-millimetre films and eleven 16-millimetre films were rejected; one rejected 16-millimetre film was passed after cuts had been made.

3. **Export of Films.**—The number of films exported for the year 1952 was 1,365 of 1,290,175 feet, of which 872 films of 910,203 feet were sent to British countries, including Trust Territories.

### § 15. Australian National Film Board and the Film Division.

1. **The Australian National Film Board.**—The Australian National Film Board was inaugurated in April, 1945, on the recommendations of a Commonwealth Government inter-departmental committee which considered the suggestions of a conference of interested individuals and Commonwealth and State officials, including Directors of Education, called in November, 1944 by the Ministers for Information and Post-war Reconstruction. It was attached, for administrative purposes, to the Department of Information.

With the abolition of the Department of Information, in March, 1950, administration of the Board was transferred to the News and Information Bureau, Department of the Interior.

In November, 1950, the Board was reconstituted as an advisory body to the Minister for the Interior on matters concerned with the production, distribution and acquisition of film required by Commonwealth departments for the following purposes :—

- (a) for use within Australia on important matters of national interest and welfare, such as school and adult education, rehabilitation, social development, international understanding, trade and tourist expansion, and immigration;
- (b) for dissemination abroad to expand trade and commerce with other countries, encourage tourist traffic with Australia, improve Australia's relations with other countries and, where necessary, to explain Australia's national policies, and to encourage immigration.

The constitution provides for a membership of ten, with the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Chairman, the Director of the News and Information Bureau, Deputy Chairman, and the remainder representative of Commonwealth Departments, State Government instrumentalities and organizations interested in the production, distribution or utilization of films for national publicity.

2. **The Film Division of the News and Information Bureau.**—Production and distribution of all films required by Commonwealth Departments is undertaken by the staff of the Film Division, News and Information Bureau, Department of the Interior, or by commercial enterprises under the supervision of officers of the Film Division. Theatrical distribution in Australia, and both theatrical and non-theatrical distribution overseas, of all Film Division productions are organized by the News and Information Bureau's home office or its oversea representatives. Non-theatrical distribution in Australia is organized by the National Library, Canberra, in co-operation with State film distribution agencies.

The first Australian Government organization for the production of motion pictures for national publicity purposes was the Cinema and Photographic Branch of the Department of Commerce, set up in Melbourne in 1920. Early in the 1939-45 War, the newly-established Department of Information was made responsible for the operation of the Cinema Branch and for an Official War Photography Unit.

Since 1946, the Film Division has produced 184 films for general exhibition, as well as training and special purpose films. Prints are dispatched to 32 overseas centres where distribution is arranged by News and Information Bureau officers or other Australian representatives. In Britain, there is regular distribution through more than a thousand theatres, and a large non-theatrical and educational series of circuits. By arrangement with the British Broadcasting Corporation, items of topical interest photographed by the Film Division are flown to London for television. In the United States of America there is wide non-theatrical distribution and considerable use of the films by television networks. An exchange arrangement with the National Film Board of Canada secures extensive distribution in Canada. French versions, prepared in Paris under the supervision of the Australian Embassy, circulate through France and French-speaking countries. Selected films have also been recorded in Dutch, German, Italian, Japanese, Hindustani, Tamil and other Indian dialects.

In addition to films made on the initiative of the News and Information Bureau, the Film Division has produced, or is producing, films under the sponsorship or with the co-operation of Commonwealth Departments and many other bodies such as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, the Road Safety Council, Overseas Telecommunications Commission, Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, Australian Wine Board, the Australian National University and the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The co-operation of the Australian motion picture industry with the Commonwealth, spontaneously offered at the outset of the 1939-45 War, continues. Special films for urgent national appeals are planned, produced and distributed with the assistance of the National Films Council of the motion picture industry and its Film Production Advisory Committee.

### § 16. National Safety Council of Australia.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purposes of developing, mainly by means of education, safety on the road, at work and in the home, and its activities have developed in other directions wherever the need for reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. To this end it conducts continuous propaganda through the press and in other ways. It also forms Junior Safety Councils in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Councils and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the schools and conduct the scholars across in safety. Posters are available to schools in connexion with Health and Safety lessons. Films specially taken are available for children's and home safety instruction.

A "Safe Driving" campaign for individual motor drivers is conducted as well as a "Freedom from Accidents" competition among employee drivers, those completing a year free from any accident for which they are responsible being given a certificate to that effect. An industrial service of four posters per month, together with slips for pay envelopes, constitutes a regular service for the dissemination of safety advice, and was supplied to over 100,000 workers in factories last year. Committees deal with specific problems regarding traffic, films, safety in industry, air safety and home dangers. The Air Safety Committee has issued a 32-page booklet "Air Sense" for distribution with pilots' private licences through the Civil Aviation Department, and has a plan for assistance to aircraft in distress which is being implemented throughout Australia.

The Council is supported by Government grants, public subscription and sales of service, and is a non-profit organization. Its work is carried on by a small paid staff controlled by committees and governed by an executive. The following committees whose work is of an entirely honorary nature, are in operation, namely, Executive, Traffic, Industrial Safety, Home, Air Safety and Propaganda.

### § 17. Australian Road Safety Council.

1. *Origin and Organization.*—The Australian Road Safety Council was formed in June, 1947, through the instrumentality of the Australian Transport Advisory Council.

The prime movers for the establishment of the Council were the Australian Automobile Association, which submitted a comprehensive plan; the New South Wales Minister for Transport, who advocated expansion, on a nation-wide basis, of road safety activities on lines similar to those of the Road Safety Council of New South Wales; and the National Safety Council of South Australia, which conveyed recommendations from a Special Safety Convention held in Adelaide in 1946.

At that time, in addition to the above-mentioned organizations in New South Wales and South Australia, there was also a road safety organization in Victoria. Steps were immediately taken to form Councils in Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, and subsequently for the internal Territories.

The Australian Road Safety Council is the composite body of Road Safety Councils of the following States and Territories (internal) of Australia :—

*Governmental.*—New South Wales, Road Safety Council of New South Wales; Queensland, Road Safety Council of Queensland; Tasmania, Road Safety Council of Tasmania; Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory, Road Safety Councils of Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory respectively.

*Non-Governmental.*—Victoria, Victorian Road Safety Division, National Safety Council of Australia; South Australia, Road Safety Division, National Safety Council of South Australia; Western Australia, Road Safety Division, National Safety Council of Western Australia.

The Council is representative, geographically and technically, of the whole Commonwealth, and comprises nominees of practically all classes of road users, together with representatives of road transport, the Department of Defence and police administrations from each State. National organizations represented on the Council are :—The Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries, Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters, Australian Road Transport Federation, Australian Automobile Association, Transport Workers' Union of Australia, Federation of Motor Cycle Importers and Distributors of Australia, and Auto Cycle Council of Australia.

The Council meets annually, and an Executive Committee operates between conferences. Special committees on education, public relations and films meet as required.

An annual grant of £100,000 is made available by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act. Of this £60,000 is allocated to the State road safety councils for local activities, and the remaining £40,000 is applied to the national campaign. This is supplemented by assistance, financial and otherwise, by State Governments, and indirectly by commercial organizations.

2. *Mode of Operation.*—The role of the Australian Road Safety Council is primarily in the field of education and public relations. Its task is to increase public awareness of the seriousness of the road accident problem, which, in the year ended December, 1952, resulted in 71,075 accidents involving casualties or damage in excess of £10 to property, the deaths of 1,983 persons and injuries to 38,027 persons. (For further information on the subject of Traffic Accidents see pp. 141-3 of this Year Book.)

The Council works in close collaboration with two other committees also established by the Australian Transport Advisory Council, namely, the Australian Motor Vehicle Standards and the Australian Uniform Road Traffic Code. All three committees are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport, which is the executive department for the Australian Transport Advisory Council. The Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Committee develops essential basic motor vehicle standards, such as maximum lengths, weights, height, carrying capacity of vehicles, and minimum lighting, braking and other mechanical efficiencies. In addition to ensuring a greater safety factor, these standards will eliminate many conflicting State requirements

which had an adverse effect on design and production costs. The Australian Uniform Road Traffic Code Committee is charged with the responsibility of progressively preparing a "blue print" uniform national traffic code for incorporation in State legislation. Speed limits, right hand turns, rules governing approaches to intersections, qualifications of drivers, pedestrian behaviour, are a few of the numerous aspects which come within its purview.

The campaign for road accident prevention resolves broadly into three main elements relating to (i) the Road User, (ii) the Road, and (iii) the Vehicle. Similarly, the attack falls into three main divisions—(i) Education, (ii) Enforcement, and (iii) Engineering. The link between the components is, broadly:—

The Road User	{	Education (public relations media, instruction in schools, homes, etc.).
		Enforcement (of correct road usage—through the police and the courts, uniform traffic laws, etc.).
The Road	{	Engineering (technical improvements of all kinds, safer roads and vehicles, improved illumination, uniform vehicle standards, etc.).
The Vehicle		

In addition to the foregoing activities, the Council convenes special national conferences, as required by the Australian Transport Advisory Council, to consider specific road safety problems. Typical of these have been the special committee appointed in 1951 to discuss level crossing accidents which recommended, among other measures, the appointment in each State of a committee to investigate level crossings and report on safety provisions, the elimination of some railway level crossings and the closure of others where practicable and desirable, and a special meeting held in June, 1953, to discuss methods of reducing the high incidence of motor cycle accidents, at which various measures to offset the greater vulnerability of motor cyclists were recommended.

### § 18. Lord Howe Island.

Lord Howe Island is situated in latitude  $31^{\circ} 30'$  south, longitude  $159^{\circ} 5'$  east, about 436 miles north-east of Sydney, and has an area of 3,220 acres. The climate is mild and the rainfall abundant, but on account of the rocky formations of its surface only about 300 acres are suitable for cultivation, most of which are devoted to the production of *Kentia palm* seed. The land belongs to the Crown and is occupied *rent-free on sufferance*.

Discovered in 1788, the Island was first settled by a small party of Maoris in 1853; afterwards a colony was settled from Sydney. Constitutionally the Island is a dependency of New South Wales and is included in King, one of the electorates of Sydney. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the Island and supervises the palm seed industry. The population was 179 at the Census of 30th June, 1947.

### § 19. The United Nations.

1. *General*.—The Moscow Declaration of 1943 concerning a new international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security marked the end of the League of Nations. The dissolution of the League, and the transfer of certain of its functions to the new body, the United Nations, took place over subsequent years. Information concerning the League of Nations was given in issue No. 35 and earlier issues of the Official Year Book.

The Charter of the United Nations was drawn up by the delegates of fifty nations at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco from 25th April to 26th June, 1945. Australia's ratification was deposited on 1st November, 1945. There are now\* 60 member states: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,

\* January, 1954.

Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

The full record of the Conference is contained in the Report by the Australian Delegates on the United Nations Conference on International Organization held at San Francisco, United States of America, from 25th April to 26th June, 1945.

At San Francisco an Executive Committee and a Preparatory Commission were established, and when these bodies had completed their work of preparation for the first meeting of the United Nations, the General Assembly met in London on 10th January, 1946.

The principal organs of the United Nations are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

2. **General Assembly.**—This is the forum of the United Nations. In it each member state is represented and has one vote. It meets in regular annual sessions and has provision for special sessions. With the exception of disputes which are before the Security Council and matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, it has power to discuss any matter within the scope of the Charter and to make recommendations upon it. The Assembly elects the non-permanent members of the other major organs and considers annual reports from them. Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, it may expel a member which has persistently violated the principles of the Charter.

3. **The Security Council.**—This has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is composed of five permanent members, namely China, France, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, and six non-permanent members with two-year periods of office, of whom three retire at the end of each year. At the initial election three countries, including Australia, were elected for a term of two years and three others for a term of one year only. The following are the non-permanent members of the Security Council at present\* : Lebanon, Colombia and Denmark (retiring at the end of 1954) and New Zealand, Brazil and Turkey (retiring at the end of 1955). On procedural matters, decisions are taken by an affirmative vote of any seven members. But on all other matters decisions can only be made on the affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of all the permanent members. However, the powers which are parties to a dispute for peaceful settlement do not vote.

The Security Council is assisted by a Military Staff Committee consisting of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Council or their representatives.

4. **The Economic and Social Council.**—This body consists of eighteen members, each elected for a period of three years. Its main functions are to make, or initiate, studies and reports, and to make recommendations to the General Assembly or to members of the United Nations, upon international, economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

The present\* members of the Economic and Social Council are : Belgium, China, France, Egypt, Cuba, Argentina (retiring 1954), Australia, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Venezuela, India, United States (retiring 1955), United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ecuador, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia and Norway (retiring 1956).

5. **The Trusteeship Council.**—The Charter declares the political, social, cultural and economic advancement of the Trusteeship Territories to be a sacred trust. A Trusteeship Council has been set up composed of those members of the United Nations who are administering trust territories and an equal number of members who are not administering trust territories (including any permanent members of the Security Council who are not administering trust territories). Territories which may be placed under

\* January, 1954.

trusteeship in accord with individual trusteeship agreements are those previously held under mandate, those detached from enemy states as a result of the second World War and those dependent territories placed under the system by the states responsible for their administration. Australia is automatically a member of the Trusteeship Council, as the Power administering the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru. The present\* members of the Trusteeship Council are: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States of America (administering States), and China, Haiti, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, El Salvador, Iraq and India (non-administering states). China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are eligible for permanent membership of the Trusteeship Council by virtue of their permanent membership of the Security Council.

The Council has among its duties the consideration of annual reports submitted by the trustee state, the carrying out of periodic inspections by agreement with it, and the formulation of questionnaires on the welfare and advancement of the dependent peoples.

**6. The International Court of Justice.**—This consists of fifteen judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state. Its jurisdiction comprises all cases which the parties refer to it, and all matters especially provided for in the Charter or in treaties and conventions in force. Provision exists in the Statute of the Court whereby States parties to the Statute may accept the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, either conditionally, or unconditionally in certain international disputes.

The present\* members of the Court are: Judges Alvarez (Chile), Basdevant (France), Guerrero (El Salvador), Sir Archibald McNair (United Kingdom), Carniero (Brazil)—all retiring in 1955; Judges Badawi (Egypt), Hsu Mo (China), Read (Canada), Winiarski (Poland), Zoricitch (Yugoslavia)—all retiring in 1958; and Judges Hackworth (United States of America), Klaested (Norway), Koshernikov (U.S.S.R.), and Ugon (Uruguay)—all retiring in 1961. Sir Benegal Rau (India) died in 1953 and a special election is to be held for the appointment of a successor.

**7. The Secretariat.**—The Secretary-General is the head of the Secretariat of the organization. He is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council, and he appoints his staff in accordance with the rules approved by the General Assembly. M. Trygve Lie (Norway) was appointed first Secretary-General, and at the Sixth Session of the General Assembly in 1950 was re-appointed for three further years as from 1st February, 1951. In November, 1952 Mr. Lie announced his intention of retiring and in April, 1953, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden) was appointed in his place.

**8. Specialized Agencies.**—In addition to these organs of the United Nations there are thirteen specialized agencies which co-operate closely with the United Nations in many fields on economic and social questions.

Those already in operation are: The International Labour Organization; Food and Agricultural Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; Universal Postal Union; World Health Organization; International Telecommunications Union; World Meteorological Organization.

To enable co-ordination of the work of the specialized agencies, arrangements have been made for them to submit reports on their activities and budgets to the United Nations where they are discussed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

## § 20. Diplomatic and other Representatives Overseas and in Australia.

**1. General.**—The following statements show particulars of the various diplomatic and other representatives overseas and in Australia. Full details of British and foreign representation in Australia—diplomatic and consular—and of permanent Australian missions overseas may be obtained from publications issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra. A statement is issued each quarter by the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, showing the latest particulars of the Australian Trade Commissioner Service overseas.

\* January, 1954.

## 2. Australian Representation Overseas.—

## AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMATIC AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS.

## Her Majesty's Australian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to—

*France*—Sir Keith Officer, O.B.E., M.C.

*German Federal Republic*—J. D. L. Hood.

*Indonesia*—(Vacant); Minister, J. C. G. Kevin (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

*Ireland*—(Vacant); W. T. Doig (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

*Japan*—Dr. E. R. Walker.

*Netherlands*—A. T. Stirling, C.B.E.

\* *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*—(Vacant); B. C. Hill (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

*United States of America*—The Hon. Sir Percy Spender, K.B.E., Q.C.

## Her Majesty's Australian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to—

*Brazil*—(Vacant); J. E. Ryan (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

*Burma*—(Vacant); H. D. White (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

*Egypt*—H. A. McClure-Smith.

*Indo-China*—J. P. Quinn.

*Israel*—(Vacant); H. W. Bullock (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*).

*Italy*—C. V. Kellway.

*Philippines*—Rear-Admiral G. D. Moore, C.B.E.

*Thailand*—B. C. Ballard.

## High Commissioners for Australia in—

*Canada*—Sir Douglas Copland, K.B.E., C.M.G.

*Ceylon*—A. R. Cutler, V.C.

*India*—W. R. Crocker.

*New Zealand*—P. R. Heydon.

*Pakistan*—L. F. Beavis, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

*Union of South Africa*—Lt.-Col. W. R. Hodgson, C.M.G., O.B.E.

*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*—The Hon. Sir Thomas White, K.B.E., D.F.C., V.D.

## Australian Military Mission—

*Berlin*—Head, J. D. L. Hood.

## Australian Mission—

*United Nations* (New York)—Minister, W. D. Forsyth.

*United Nations* (Geneva)—Permanent Delegate, R. L. Harry.

## Australian Commissioner in—

*Malaya*—A. S. Watt, C.B.E.

## Consuls-General—

*Switzerland*—(Geneva) R. L. Harry.

*United States of America* (New York)—Lieut.-General E. K. Smart, D.S.O., M.C.

*United States of America* (San Francisco)—S. W. Jamieson.

## Consuls—

*New Caledonia* (Noumea)—Dr. J. S. Cumpston, E.D.

*Portuguese Timor* (Dili)—F. J. A. Whittaker.

\* Mission withdrawn on 29th April, 1954.



## Trade Commissioner Service of the Commonwealth of Australia—

- British West Indies*—J. B. Todd (Port of Spain).  
*Canada*—C. L. Steel (Montreal); J. Payne (Vancouver).  
*Ceylon*—H. W. Goodger (Colombo).  
*Egypt*—S. D. Shubart, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Cairo).  
*France*—A. N. Wootton, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Paris).  
*Germany*—R. R. Ellen, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Bonn).  
*Hong Kong*—H. C. Menzies (Hong Kong).  
*India*—W. R. Hudspeth (Calcutta); H. Wrigley (Bombay).  
*Indonesia*—B. T. Connolly, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Djakarta).  
*Italy*—A. L. Songer, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Rome).  
*Japan*—C. J. Carne, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Tokyo).  
*Malaya*—G. S. Anderson, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Singapore).  
*New Zealand*—S. F. Lynch (Wellington).  
*Pakistan*—E. E. Jarvis (Acting), Commercial Secretary and Trade Commissioner (Karachi).  
*Union of South Africa*—A. J. S. Day (Johannesburg).  
*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*—G. R. B. Patterson, Senior Trade Commissioner; H. K. H. Cook (London).  
*United States of America*—C. E. Critchley, O.B.E., Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner (Washington, D.C.); F. R. Gullick (New York); Miss F. B. Cowie (temporarily in charge) (San Francisco).

3. **Oversea Representation in Australia.**—Consular representatives are not included in the following statement. Particulars of these are contained in a publication *Consular Representatives and Trade Commissioners in Australia*, issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra. There are more than 150 such representatives in Australia, and 39 countries are represented.

## DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA.

## Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of—

- China*—(Vacant); Dr. Chen Tai-chu (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra B 945).  
*France*—L. Roche (Canberra F 345).  
*German Federal Republic*—Dr. Walther Hess (Sydney FM 1041).  
*Indonesia*—(Vacant); Dr. Tamzil (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Canberra B199).  
*Ireland*—Dr. the Hon. T. J. Kiernan (Canberra F 275).  
*Japan*—Haruhiko Nishi (Canberra B 290).  
*Netherlands*—A. M. L. Winkelman (Canberra X 1236).  
*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*—N. I. Generalov (Canberra B 863).  
*United States of America*—Amos J. Peaslee (Canberra 655).

## Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of—

- Austria*—Dr. O. Eiselsberg (Chargé d'Affaires) (Canberra U 1367).  
*Belgium*—F. F. A. Jansen (Sydney FB 3934).  
*Brazil*—J. Cochrane de Alencar, O.B.E. (Canberra F 380).  
*Chile*—Juan Domeyko (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney FM 6356).  
*Denmark*—(Vacant); F. H. Hergcl, O.B.E., (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*) (Sydney BW 3547).  
*Finland*—P. I. Simelius (Chargé d'Affaires) (Sydney FM 3116).  
*Greece*—Dimitri N. Lambros (Canberra 543).  
*Ieract*—M. Nurock (Sydney BW 2082).  
*Italy*—Silvio Danco (Sydney FB 3639).  
*Philippines*—Dr. R. Rega'a (Sydney FA 1938).  
*Sweden*—J. M. Kastengren (Canberra F 306).  
*Thailand*—Nai Konthi Suphamongkhon (Canberra 676).

\* Mission withdrawn on 25th April, 1954.

**High Commissioner for—**

*Canada*—W. A. Irwin (Canberra 665).

*Ceylon*—J. A. Martensz. C.B.E. (Canberra F 623).

*India*—General K. M. Cariappa, O.B.E. (Canberra F 383).

*New Zealand*—G. E. L. Alderton (Canberra B 953).

*Pakistan*—Habibur Rahman (Sydney BL 3395).

*Union of South Africa*—(Vacant); G. C. Nel (Acting) (Canberra F 927).

*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*—Sir Stephen Holmes, K.C.M.G., M.C. (Canberra F 451).

**Commissioner for—**

*Malta*—Captain G. F. L. Stivala, O.B.E. (Melbourne MU 1291).

**TRADE COMMISSIONERS OF OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.**

*Canada*—Senior Canadian Government Trade Commissioner—C. M. Croft (Sydney BW 9351).

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner—R. W. Blake (Melbourne MU 4716).

Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner—C. M. Forsyth-Smith (Sydney BW 9351).

*New Zealand*—Senior New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner—J. A. Malcolm (Sydney BL 3941).

New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner—R. Inglis (Melbourne MU 8111).

Assistant New Zealand Government Trade Commissioners—E. J. Sutch (Sydney BL 3941); G. F. Knowles (Melbourne MU 8111).

*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*—United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner—Sir John Greaves, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Canberra F 188).

United Kingdom Trade Commissioners—J. N. McKelvie (Canberra F 188); J. R. Adams, C.B.E., A. Hartland (Sydney BW 8086); A. W. Burton, M.B.E., J. D. Leithead (Melbourne MU 5556); P. Ingleson, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C. (Brisbane B 8588).

Assistant United Kingdom Trade Commissioners—A. Kitchen, W. Johnston (Sydney BW 8086); E. J. E. Newbold (Melbourne MU 5556); E. J. Jewesson (Brisbane B 8588).